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☞The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due us for subscriptions to our paper.

FREE NEGROES CANNOT BE CITIZENS—*Important Decision.*—The right of citizenship and the right of suffrage are often confounded. They are by no means synonymous, nor even dependent upon each other. Citizenship can be conferred only by the Federal Government, and is everywhere the same throughout all the States. The right of suffrage is derived from and controlled by the several States, and different qualifications are required for it by different States. It is a mistaken idea that citizenship of itself gives also the right of suffrage, and the right to vote does not always imply citizenship. In Kentucky, a man may be a citizen but will not be allowed to vote until he has become qualified by his compliance with certain requirements of the State constitution. In some of the other States negroes and foreigners are permitted to vote without being citizens. The negrophobists of the North, in their foolish efforts to abolish slavery and make free negroes of all the slaves of the South, seem to suppose that the objects of their misguided philanthropy would then be entitled to citizenship. The following decision of the Secretary of State will undeceive them. Under the constitution, persons of color cannot become invested with the rights of citizens. It was rendered under the following circumstances: A few weeks ago, application was made to the State Department for foreign passports for eleven persons of color, composing a troupe of minstrels, who were about to start on a professional tour to Europe. The necessary papers and certificates were forwarded with the application. From these, it appears that nine of these persons were born in the State of New York, one in Philadelphia, and one in Portland, Me. Concluding that there would be no difficulty in obtaining passports from the Department, the troupe left, by the Hermann, with the intention of remaining at Bremen until they received their credentials, which their agent here was instructed to forward after them. This expectation has been disappointed by the receipt of the following communication to the clerk of the court in New York:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 4, 1856.

H. H. RICE, Esq., New York City—

SIR: Your letters of the 29th ultimo and 3d inst., requesting passports for eleven colored persons, having been received, I am directed by the Secretary to inform you that the papers transmitted by you do not warrant the department in complying with your request.

A passport is a certificate that the person to whom it is granted is a citizen of the United States, and it can only be issued upon proof of this fact. In the papers which accompany your communication, there is no satisfactory evidence that the persons for whom you request passports are of this description. They are represented in your letter as "colored," and described in the affidavits as "black," from which statements it may be fairly inferred that they are negroes. If this is so, there can be no doubt that they are not citizens of the United States. The question whether free negroes are such citizens is not now presented for the first time, but has repeatedly arisen in the administration of both the national and State governments. In 1821 a controversy arose as to whether free persons of color were citizens of the United States, within the intent and meaning of the acts of Congress regulating foreign and coasting trade, so as to be qualified to command vessels, and Mr. Wirt, Attorney General, decided that they were not; and moreover held that the words "citizens of the United States" were used in the acts of Congress in the same sense as in the Constitution. This view is also fully sustained in a recent opinion of the present Attorney General.

The judicial decisions of the country are to the same effect. In Kent's Commentaries, vol. 2, p. 277, it is stated that in 1833 Chief Justice Daggett, of Connecticut, held that free blacks are not "citizens" within the meaning of the term as used in the Constitution of the United States, and the Supreme Court of Tennessee, in the case of the State against Claiborne, held the same doctrine.

Such being the construction of the constitution in regard to free persons of color, it is conceived that they cannot be regarded, when beyond the jurisdiction of this government, as entitled to the full rights of citizens; but the Secretary directs me to say that, though the Department could not certify that such persons are citizens of the United States, yet if satisfied of the truth of the facts, it would give a certificate that they were born in the United States, and free, and that the government thereof would regard it to be its duty to protect them if wronged by a foreign government, while within its jurisdiction for a legal and proper purpose.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. A. THOMAS, Assistant Secretary.

EARTHQUAKE—TERRIBLE EFFECTS.—The Baltic brings intelligence that a severe earthquake had taken place, which was felt throughout Egypt. Two hundred houses were demolished in Cairo. The city of Rhodes was in ruins. Some damage was also done in Smyrna. Fortunately but few lives were lost. The earthquake also did great damage in Malta, Messina, Pezzaro, Syracuse, Catania, Candia, Cerigo, Gren Michel, and other places in the Mediterranean. Houses, churches, and mills were reduced to ruins. Fifty lives are known to have been lost. Several vessels and steamers in the Mediterranean felt the shock severely. On board many of the steamers the machinery was stopped. The shocks extended from the 11th to the 16th of October. During the whole time Mount Etna was emitting dense volumes of smoke. In various parts of Italy, also, the shock was felt. At Brindisi the people put to sea in boats. At other places the people fled from their houses and encamped for many days in the fields. Another shock visited Naples on the night of October 16th, causing great consternation among the inhabitants.

CONGRESS.—According to the best calculation that can be made, the Senate of the United States for 1857 will stand as follows: Buchanan 37, opposition 23, uncertain 2—total 62, with a Democratic majority of 14. The House of Representatives of the (new or) Thirty-fifth Congress will be about as follows: Buchanan 132, opposition 102; (probably) Democratic majority 28. The figures may vary a little from the above, but a fair working majority must be conceded to the Democrats. There have been already chosen to the 35th Congress 66 Democrats and 86 opposition, giving the latter 20 majority; elections are yet to be held in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia—all probably Democratic. In Kentucky and Maryland partly Democratic, while Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Connecticut will probably elect opposition members. From the above named States in the present Congress, there are 43 Democrats and 39 opposition; present majority for the former 4.

☞The late mail from California brought back Mr. Buchanan's Pacific Railroad letter. The letter was written so that it might be published in California in time to influence the election there, but too late for its return to the Atlantic States before the election. This is one of the tricks of the campaign, which is anything but creditable to a candidate for the Presidency.

DIRECT TRADE WITH EUROPE.—The success of the voyage of the Dean Richmond from Chicago to Liverpool, having demonstrated the practicability and profit of the St. Lawrence route, business men are disposed to follow up the experiment. Messrs. Cameron, Barry, & Co., Foreign Marine Brokers in Chicago, advertise for two vessels for Europe, one to load lumber on Lake Huron or Lake Erie for a port inside the Straits of Gibraltar, and not higher up than Valencia, with return cargo of Fruit and Wine, direct to Chicago; the other to load at Chicago and Milwaukie, for the United Kingdom, immediately on the opening of navigation. In publishing the advertisements for vessels to charter, the Chicago Tribune remarks:

Let not the outside barbarians in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, imagine that all this is a joke. From the successful beginning which Chicago has already made, the business to which these brief advertisements point, will yearly grow in importance, until before the lapse of a decade our port will boast of more foreign arrivals annually than are now reported in any one of the Atlantic or Gulf cities of the Slave States. It is a bold and confident prediction; but we shall see its realization.

☞The Americans in most of the counties in Kentucky in which the American party is in the minority have nobly conducted themselves in the recent contest. Their steadfast adherence to principle in the midst of violent and, in many instances, very large Democratic majorities is worthy of great admiration. They have bravely stood their ground and have even given a larger vote for Fillmore than was given to Morehead, and have only been overcome by the peculiar facilities of the Democracy in possessing unsuspected means of obtaining an increased number of votes.

We give the following examples of the steadfastness of Americans in counties in which there were large Democratic majorities last year. It will be seen that the falling off in the American vote has been very slight, and, in many cases, that vote has been largely increased, as in Clay, Fulton, and Hickman counties. The table includes the vote for Morehead last year, the vote for Fillmore, and the increase of the Democratic vote in the November election over the vote for Clarke last year:

	Morehead.	Fillmore.	Dem. inc
Adair,	431	455	91
Caldwell,	436	463	19
Calloway,	165	206	229
Clay,	308	421	—
Clinton,	286	261	—
Crittenden,	450	506	50
Edmondson,	188	161	21
Fulton,	198	340	123
Hancock,	418	425	56
Hickman,	173	241	118
Johnson,	36	16	103
Kenton,	1278	1246	351
Lyon,	255	253	88
Marion,	433	415	—
Marshall,	104	104	200
Nelson,	819	793	18
Owen,	575	554	206
Owsley,	319	335	—
Powell,	159	167	—
Simpson,	437	437	4
Trigg,	504	581	131
Trimble,	275	275	95
Union,	694	653	166
Washington,	467	441	26

In Clay county the American vote was increased 113 and the Democratic vote decreased 111, showing that the increase of the American vote was taken from the Democrats. The Americans of Marshall, Simpson, and Trimble counties are a truly gallant band. They have given precisely the same vote for Fillmore as for Morehead, and we have no doubt that the poll books will show that there has been scarcely a single change from the American party in these counties since last year. The Americans of Marshall county deserve the highest meed of honor for their unflinching devotion to their principles, for the majority against them is nearly two to one. An examination of the returns shows that the American party of Kentucky has stood firm. There has been no abandonment of their principles. They are still staunch and unswerving in their devotion to the cause of the Union, and have only lost the victory by the unfair means employed by their opponents.

M. CABET.—M. Cabet, the communist, and chief of the Icarian Community at Nauvoo, died in St. Louis last Sunday week. He was once the associate of Louis Blanc and other eminent French Socialists. His principles made it necessary for him to leave France after the revolution of 1848, and he came to America to give to his social theories a practical exemplification. A portion of the colony he brought over with him, first went to Texas, but all were finally brought together at Nauvoo, where, from the year 1848 up to the present time, they lived upon community principles, or, in other words, "had all things in common."

For several years the community seemed to be prospering, occasional visitors reporting favorably of its condition, but during the last two or three it has been rent by internal dissentions an influential minority siding with Cabet, and managing to control the refractory majority.

☞The Democrats claim that the election in Illinois is an endorsement of the dilapidated "little giant" Stephen A. Douglas. Buchanan has carried the State by a small majority, but Richardson, the Democratic candidate for Governor, Douglas's right bower and chief aid, his man of all work, and the pet candidate of the Pierce-Douglas party for Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress last winter, has been defeated by a large majority. This doesn't look much like an endorsement of Douglas.

☞The southern part of Illinois, where Democracy thrives best, seems to have been completely inundated with "black carpet-bag men." The returns show *majorities* for Buchanan in several instances greater than the entire voting population. In the ninth district it appears that gross frauds have been perpetrated upon the ballot-boxes. In counties, which in 1854 gave each an entire vote of not more than 400, there are Buchanan majorities of double that number.

☞The Chicago Journal, of Wednesday, says, according to the reported returns, the House of Representatives of the Illinois Legislature will stand as follows:

Republicans	32
Americans	6
Douglas Democrats	36
Majority against Douglas	2

☞A private letter from Paris says that Mr. Mason, United States Minister at the French Court, has entirely recovered from the severe attack of illness he suffered some time ago.

☞At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Americans of the Fifth Ward, held on Monday evening, Nov. 17, at the Washington Engine House, Capt. Diller was called to the Chair, and on motion John M. Farrar was appointed Secretary. The President stated the object of the meeting, when E. S. Craig, Esq., offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the naturalization laws, as executed in the State, county, and city courts of this Government, is a shame and a mockery of the high and honorable purpose for the attainment of which they were enacted.

Resolved, That the American citizen from birth passes through a discipline of years of virtuous and even pious training preparatory to the duties devolved upon him as a sovereign and free citizen, capable of self-government, and that the emigrant-foreigner may and many do pass a discipline of years in the jails, pauper-houses, and penitentiaries of Europe antecedent to their becoming sovereign and free citizens, invested with the right of the United States of America, and that a radical change in the existing system of naturalization is urgently demanded.

Resolved, That the foundation of our Government rests upon the intelligence and virtue of the people, and that in order to perpetuate it and our liberties we are in favor of free schools, a free press, and a free Bible.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the creature endowed with understanding is responsible to the Creator for a violation of the laws of God, and that he is responsible to the civil magistrate for a violation of the laws of human society.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, religion is a thing of faith, repentance, obedience, and a continued practice of all the Christian graces, and that the wisdom of our ancestors so fashioned the form of this Republic that its Constitution and laws cannot in any way cut the circle of "conscientious action," and that the American voter should owe no allegiance to any power, either civic or ecclesiastic, superior to the Constitution and laws of the Government in which he lives.

Resolved, That, in the contest which has just transpired for the election of President of the United States, the vote which was cast for the policy of the South, and the vote, which was cast for the policy of the North, indicate a sectional prejudice so strong as to superinduce the conclusion that the national sympathy which has heretofore existed between the two sections of this Union has been deplorably weakened, and that the breach will continue to widen until disunion will be the consequence, and that, in view of these facts, it behooves all patriots to discountenance such a tendency and to stand true to the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That we, who are born and reared in this Government, had as our birth-right the privilege to propose to the National Legislature a change in the system of the naturalization laws, and that for the exercise of this right we have been proscribed, denounced, and abused as thieves, murderers, robbers, and midnight assassins by demagogues and a corrupt press, but the rights of self-defence cannot be taken away from us, and we pledge ourselves now as then and forever, the one to the other, that we will continue our efforts to secure the change that we deem necessary for the preservation of American institutions.

Resolved, That we will ever feel that Millard Fillmore is endeared to us in his wisdom as a statesman, in his friendship to virtue, and in his sublime patriotism; and that we are grateful to him for his influence and his name in the struggle which has just past, in which we sought to uphold and maintain the best interests of our native land.

Which, on motion, were unanimously adopted and ordered to be published.

J. DILLER, President.

JNO. M. FARRAR, Secretary.

OSWEGO, Nov. 12.

The propeller from Ogdensburg reports passing a large quantity of wreck belonging to the propeller J. W. Brooks. Some of her cargo was also picked up at Long Island, near Kingston. It is not known how many were on board, but it is supposed that there were about thirty. All were lost. The following were some of her officers: Captain, Chas Hammond of Cleveland; Clerk, S. P. Bryant of Cleveland; First Engineer, Wm. Blanchard of Avon, Ohio.

IMPORTANT SUBMARINE EXPERIMENTS.—*Trial of the "Nautilus."*—Major Henry B. Sears has invented a machine which he calls the Nautilus, which entirely supersedes the necessity for the use of the old cumbrous and inefficient appliances in submarine operations; and yesterday, in response to invitations from the American Nautilus and Submarine Company, a large number of our merchants and scientific gentlemen took an excursion on the steamer Champion to Glen Cove, to witness the operations of one of the Nautilus Machines.

A company of officers deputed by the U. S. Navy Department at Washington descended in the Nautilus. While under water they hitched on a block of stone weighing 5 tons and containing 56 cubic feet, returning with it to the surface in 4 min. 30 seconds. After moving through the water about 30 feet, they descended again, deposited the stone, and returned to the surface, having been in the bell 9 min 37 seconds. After this trip, ladies and gentlemen descended a dozen together and expressed themselves highly gratified with their experience.

The apparatus is a combination of a reservoir charged with condensed air by a steam air-pump, stationed at the surface, and connected by flexible hose with the Nautilus, which is in the water. The apparatus may be in various forms; the present is an inverted truncated cone, with a spherical top. It is about ten feet in diameter at the largest part, and eight feet in height. It is made entirely of boiler iron of great thickness. It is independent of suspension, and floats at the will of the operator. There are chambers on both sides of the machine, into which water is admitted when it is desired to sink the machine. By opening a valve in the top, connected with the hose from the reservoir, air is admitted of sufficient density to counterbalance the density of the water outside. The requisite density is determined by proper gauges placed in the side of the operating chamber. The cover of the bottom is removed after these preliminaries, and communication is obtained with the bottom.

In order to move where no current exists, the operator steps on the bottom and carries the machine with him. In current or tide, cables passing from four windlasses inside, through the plane of the centre of gravity, to anchors previously placed, admits of movement in any direction. In order to lift weights, a bar with swivel-hook is passed across the bottom. Affixing this hook to a stone or other weight, the water valves are opened, and condensed air from the reservoir is admitted into the chambers. This expulsion of water exercises a lifting power exactly equal to the weight of the water expelled. As soon as the object is lifted from the bottom, movement in any direction may be made to deposit the weight; water is again admitted. The connection with the air reservoir being always closed, except when air is being admitted, the air previously admitted is allowed to escape by a valve arranged for the purpose. The water being again admitted, as stated, causes the apparatus to sink and the weight to be deposited. The perfect command which the operator has over the movements of the Nautilus permits this deposit to be made with the greatest nicety. This simple description embraces the whole apparatus.

As steam cannot be carried under water, air of the same density, it is found, may be used as a motive power below the surface, and applied to the working of rock drills, sawing of piles, &c., by a small engine inside the operating chamber, to which the condensed air is carried by hose in the same manner in which steam is carried from the steam boiler to the cylinder. By an arrangement of a chamber upon the side of the Nautilus, holes may be bored in the timbers of a sunken ship, in which eye bolts may be subsequently placed—to which camels or pontons may be attached, which, being subsequently filled with powerfully condensed air from the reservoir, will raise the vessel. The lifting force is incredible.

The Nautilus is also available in laying masonry under water. The power as developed yesterday, as compared with previous methods, excited astonishment from those most familiar with the business. The Nautilus, floating at the surface, descended in twenty-two feet water, the cover was removed from the bottom, a stone of fifty-six cubic feet weighing about five tons was affixed to the cross-bar, and brought to the surface in four or five minutes; the Nautilus, with the stone still suspended, was then moved between twenty and thirty feet, again descended, deposited the stone, and returned to the surface—the whole time occupied in descending, lifting, moving, depositing, and returning to the surface being but 9½ minutes. The amount of masonry laid by the ordinary diving bell averages four hundred and fifty cubic feet per day. There may be laid with the Nautilus, if the exhibit of yesterday be the criterion by which to judge, thirty-five hundred cubic feet a day, at a cost of $35, which is considerably less than the ordinary cost of masonry laid out of water.

By the aid of the Nautilus the topography of the bottom of bays and rivers can be ascertained with ease, the heaviest masonry for sea walls and fortifications laid without difficulty, and sunken vessels, of large tonnage, may speedily be brought to the surface.

But the uses to which the Nautilus may be applied may not be enumerated in a paragraph. Its adaptability to the pearl fishery is affirmed by adepts. The introduction of the Nautilus into England will give our cousins a new sensation akin to that produced by the yacht America and the frigate Merrimac. It is, as expressed by ex-Lieutenant Governor Patterson (now of the Harbor Commissioners), an invention to take money out of John Bull's pocket; for nowhere will it be more quickly appreciated, more highly valued, or more extensively used, than in Great Britain.

The Nautilus itself costs about four thousand dollars, but for the engines and other appliances all complete, six or seven thousand dollars will be required.

SAILING OF THE BRITISH BARK RESOLUTE—*Her Appearance—List of Officers.*—The British Discovery Bark Resolute sailed yesterday at noon, from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, under the command of Capt. H. J. Hartstein, one of the officers of the late Arctic Expedition, for Portsmouth, England, where she will be delivered into the hands of Her Majesty's Government as a present from the Government of the United States.

The singular history of the Resolute must be fresh in the recollection of our readers. It will be remembered that she was dispatched by the British Government in search of Sir John Franklin and was frozen in among the icebergs; that her officers and crew had to abandon her, leaving all their effects on board; that she was found several months ago by the crew of a whaling vessel belonging to New London, Ct., having drifted about 1,200 miles from the spot where she was abandoned. Nor will it be forgotten that the sum of $40,000 was appropriated by our own Government for purchasing her from the fortunate whalers of New London—the English Government having waived all claim to her.

She has been repaired and fitted with the utmost care at the expense of our Government, with the design of restoring her to the Queen in at least as good a condition as she was in at the time the exigencies of their situation compelled her crew to abandon her. With such completeness and attention to detail has this work been performed, that not only has everything found on board been preserved, even to the books in the captain's library, the pictures in his cabin, and a musical box and organ belonging to other officers, but new British flags have been manufactured in the navy-yard to take the place of those which had rotted during the long time she was without a living soul on board. From stem to stern she has been repainted; her sails and much of her rigging are entirely new, the muskets, swords, telescopes, nautical instruments, &c., which she contained, have been cleaned and put in perfect order. Nothing has been overlooked or neglected that was necessary to her most complete and thorough renovation. Several thousand pounds of powder which were found on board will be taken back to England, somewhat deteriorated in quality, but still good enough for ordinary purposes, such as firing salutes.

Her massive build surprised every one of her numerous visitors while she remained at the Navy Yard. Her upper deck and between-decks are double planked throughout, while her bows and sides are of three thicknesses. Her builders had regard to the comfort of her officers and crew in the Arctic Seas. Under every berth runs a steam-pipe, and through the entire length of the cabins and between-decks are rows of pipes, three feet in diameter, which must have effectually heated the vessel, even when the thermometer fell to 60 or 70 deg. below zero. The pipes in question connected with a huge furnace, which also served as a cooking-range.

The officers appointed by the Government to conduct the Resolute to England are—Commander H. J. Hartstein, Lieuts. C. H. Wells, E. E. Stone, and Hunter Davidson. The surgeon is Mr. R. T. Maccoum, and the secretary, Mr. Otis.

The Resolute is undoubtedly a slow sailer, and it is not expected that she will reach Portsmouth under forty days. The reception which will be given to her officers and crew will, undoubtedly, be worthy of the generous conduct of the American people.

New York Times.

UNITED STATES COINAGE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR.—The deposits at the Mint of the United States Branches and Assay office, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1856, were, of gold $60,085,906 90 (of which $59,608 609 50 was from California), and of silver $6 637,523 37 (of which $294,472 55 was parted from the California gold), making a total of $65,723,430 25 in precious metals.

The gold coinings consisted of 1,582,146 double eagles, 107,490 eagles, 365 670 half eagles, 57,100 three dollar pieces, 377,334 quarter eagles, 792,110 gold dollars, 5 659 fine bar (of the value of $21,956,327 16), 1,065 unparted bars (of the value of $3,746,136 52), the number of pieces 3 258 585, value $62,156,413 63.

The silver coinage consisted of 63,500 dollars, 6,016 590 half dollars, 6,872,400 quarter dollars, 2,880,000 dimes, 4,500,000 half dimes, 722 000 three cent. pieces, and 162 fine bars—(value $30,551 04); the number of pieces 21,054,562—value $5,355,661 04. The copper coinage was 1,745,584 pieces, in cents, of the value of $17,455 84. The whole number of pieces coined during the fiscal year was 26,088,731, of the value of $67,527,930 56.

☞Dr. Hulce, in Louisville Ky., has never been known to fail of curing fistula and diseases of the rectum without the knife or caustic. Moreover, Dr. H.'s practice embraces every disease of the human fabric, either in male or female, and failing in no instance where he promised a cure. The very best reference can be given. Address Dr. Hulce, Box 114.

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PRESENT ASPECT OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.—The general distrust with which the treaty of Paris was hailed by the intelligent public everywhere seems likely to obtain a thorough justification in the immediate future of Europe. Scarcely a well-informed person in either hemisphere expressed any confidence in the permanency of the peace which that treaty nominally established; and this prevailing misgiving, evidently well-grounded at first, has grown more and more so as time has advanced, until, within little more than six months after the exchange of ratifications, the treaty is confessedly broken at numerous points, the Governments are in the act of again taking each other fiercely by the ears, and the people, the common dread of all, are preparing to rise once more in their traditionary vengeance, and occupy the thrones of their oppressors. Every thing seems about to be undone. Europe, notwithstanding the late solemn treaty of peace, or, rather, perhaps, in consequence of it, is at this moment standing upon the verge of a bloody and boundless war.

The portents of this fearful evil now most conspicuous above the horizon are the Neapolitan question, the question of the Principalities, and the various and pregnant indications of peril to the Anglo-French Alliance upon which the peace of Europe so largely and intimately depends. Each and all of these portents shoot up from the buried Eastern question like flames from a smothered fire. The Neapolitan question springs legitimately out of the final proceedings of the Congress of Paris, in which the Plenipotentiaries assumed for their governments the right of surveillance over Continental affairs, and firmly asserted the necessity of exerting that right. It is simply a question of national intervention, in which the King of Naples, with all his atrocious tyranny, manifestly holds not only the broad ground of public law, but the identical principle involved in the Eastern war, and professedly established by it. The assumption of the Western Powers to control and modify the internal administration of Naples is utterly inconsistent with the sovereign rights of nations as ostentatiously proclaimed by those Powers themselves. It is indefensible upon any principle of law or morals. Even the extreme plea of self-preservation does not sustain it, though in making that plea the great Powers confess that they exist only by a tenure as perfectly false and arbitrary as it is precarious. For if their own sway were founded in justice how could the most flagrant injustice of a neighboring power imperil it? What terror could the distant fires of retributive revolution have for them? The United States, for example, have no apprehension of the tyrannous freaks of Mexico, or of the results of revolution in that turbulent and haughty government. Conscious rectitude fears no retribution. It is only tyrants to whom the excesses of tyranny are formidable. But the plea of self-preservation, humiliating as it is, cannot avail them. The plain tendency of this scheme of intervention, if enforced as originally conceived, is to precipitate the very calamity it is designed to avert. It is grossly inflammatory and not corrective. If submitted to, it would completely degrade and disarm the government of Naples, leaving it, with extinguished prestige, at the mercy of its exasperated subjects. It would thus undoubtedly prove one of the most kindling signals of revolt that was ever flaunted before the eyes of a down-trodden people. If not submitted to, as, with Russia at the back of Naples, it probably would not be, the attempt to enforce it would lead directly to a hostile collision with the Czar, out of which the sparks of revolution would burst in ruddy showers. In either event it would infallibly provoke the supreme disaster. The plea of self-preservation, therefore, is unsound and impertinent. And there is no better and no other. What the result may be it is impossible to say. The question at present halts before the discretion of the Western Powers. They have withdrawn their embassies from the Neapolitan court, but hesitate to signalize their avowed determination by any more positive step. If they should finally attempt to do this, and they can hardly fail to do it without awkwardly lowering their pretensions, the most serious consequences will unquestionably follow.

The question of the Principalities relates to the actual terms of the Treaty of Paris, and is not less swelling with danger than the Neapolitan question. The treaty provides for the final evacuation of the Principalities and for the closing of the Straits of the Dardanelles to ships of war within a period of six months from its date. This period has now elapsed, but, as Russia still occupies certain points in alleged contravention of the treaty, Austria flatly refuses to withdraw from the Principalities and England as flatly refuses to withdraw from the Black Sea until Russia shall faithfully comply with the conditions of the treaty, as they understand them. It is obvious that here is a beautiful opening for a quarrel of the first magnitude. The Treaty of Paris is absolutely in a state of vital suspension. It is virtually dead, and will remain so, until the adjustment of this alarming question revives it, or the sword extinguishes it quite. And one of these alternatives is about as likely to happen as the other.

If there is any difference it is we think in favor of the sword. For it must be acknowledged that the recent bitter criminations and recriminations of the Paris and London press attest a state of feeling highly unfavorable to the prosperity of the Anglo-French alliance, and which a collision of policy at Naples or on the Danube might readily kindle into an open rupture, throwing France into the embrace of Russia, and casting off England into the cold and paltering alliance of Austria and the minor powers. And a fatal collision of policy at either of these points is not improbable. Louis Napoleon has already manifested a decided inclination to stop short of the extremity of British counsels in the affair of Naples, and in that of the principalities his interests are notoriously against those of both England and Austria, a fact which Russian craft will certainly not omit to improve to the utmost. If Louis Napoleon is particularly anxious to exchange the alliance of England for that of Russia he no doubt will soon have ample opportunity to gratify his anxiety. And if he isn't particularly anxious, why in the name of that sagacity which has won and preserved an empire, does he permit his press to invite a strife of words that can have no other effect than to render the alliance odious and insufferable to France? We are persuaded that he is at least not averse to an alliance with the Czar, and would contract it at the expense of the English alliance upon a very slight provocation. If he should do so, it might greatly complicate the existing imbroglio of European politics, and render the future still more obscure and threatening. It might at once set loose the fiends of war to overrun and desolate half the earth.

In this hasty survey of European affairs the condition and prospects of Spain ought not to be left entirely out of view. The final supremacy of Narvaez in the Government, together with the Queen's shameless and open avowal of her intention to return to the absolutism of her father, Ferdinand VII, and to cancel the history of the last quarter of a century, is significant of the most dreadful scenes ahead. Such unmitigated and daring tyranny must speedily goad the Spanish people into a pitch of revolutionary phrenzy. And, when it shall have accomplished this, who shall foretell the consequences? If the blaze of revolution light up the peninsula, who shall say that it will not fire the continent?

Well may all Europe quake with apprehension of the future. If the dark and terrible cloud upon which her eye is fixed shall burst in a wild strife of nations it will prove the deadliest and grandest of history.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.—This magnificent line of telegraphic communication is now complete between New York and St. John's, Newfoundland. The distance, following the telegraphic wires, is 1,715 miles. The submarine extension of the line across the Atlantic to Galway, Ireland, a distance of 1,600 miles, will, it is said, be carried out successfully before the close of the ensuing summer. A company for the purpose of carrying it out has been formed in London, under the auspices of Cyrus W. Field, Esq., of New York, and Sir John W. Brett, a distinguished English Engineer. One-third of the stock required for the completion of the enterprise has been already taken up, and capitalists of all ranks and in every quarter of the commercial world stand ready to take up the balance. Doubts of the feasibility of the scheme no longer exist. The Engineers Brunel and Stephenson, and others of note, have given opinions in favor of its practicability, and offered to take a pecuniary interest in it. The last misgivings have risen like shadows from this grand enterprise, incomparably the grandest of the age, and we may now look confidently for its completion in the immediate future. It is a fixed fact.

It is kept out of sight as much as possible, but the fact is, this ridiculous [Clayton-Bulwer] treaty binds the United States to protect all contractors for a mail and passage transit across the American Isthmus from "seizure and confiscation." The consequence of this stupendous blunder of American diplomacy is that our Government is bound to reinstate the late Accessory Transit Company, which the Walker-Rivas government seized and confiscated, or it must pay the damages resulting to the company.—*Washington dispatch.*

The dispatch adds that "Davis, as well as Cushing and Marcy and one if not two Judges of the Supreme Court, own that the United States are bound to this by the express conditions of this sapient Clayton Bulwer treaty." Now our distinct impression is that this whole thing is a mistake. The Clayton Bulwer treaty imposes no such obligation upon the United States, and we do not believe that any respectable authority asserts the contrary. The affair is probably nothing more than a pure figment of the imagination of some Washington quid nunc. It cannot have the slightest foundation in fact. It certainly has none in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The only provision of that instrument which could have suggested such a notion is the one which contemplates an extension of the protection of the two governments to other inter-oceanic communications than the canal which formed its special subject. But that was simply an abstract agreement, depending upon subsequent stipulations which have never been negotiated. The provision is therefore practically null. Its language is as follows:

The Government of the United States and Great Britain, having not only desired, in entering into this convention, to accomplish a particular object, but also to establish a general principle, they hereby agree to extend their protection, *by treaty stipulations*, to any other practicable communications, whether by canal or railway, across the Isthmus which connects North and South America, and especially to the inter-oceanic communications, should the same prove to be practicable, whether by canal or railway, which are now proposed to be established by way of Tehuantepec or Panama.

Since the "treaty stipulations" here mentioned have not been entered into, the protection of the two governments, as regards "any other practicable communications" across the isthmus, of course remains in abeyance. There is nothing of it. But if there were everything of it, if the protection of the United States and Great Britain had been actually extended by the requisite treaty stipulations to any and all other inter-oceanic communications, if the Transit route stood in exactly the same relation to these governments that the ship canal would stand if it were in existence, even then it is by no means clear that the Accessory Transit Company would have a valid claim upon our government. On the contrary, it is tolerably clear that they wouldn't have. The protection stipulated by the treaty contemplates "unjust seizure and confiscation," and not lawful seizure and confiscation under civil process at all. It could properly contemplate no other sort. It would be a monstrous stretch of assumption, indeed, for one State to draw a line of enchantment around a powerful company in the heart of another and exempt it from all or from any responsibility to the native laws and government. The treaty perpetrated no such enormity.

It is therefore highly probable that the Transit Company would have no claim upon the Government in any event. It is abundantly clear that it has none in the actual event. The Washington dispatch is undoubtedly a fiction.

ACQUITTAL OF FREE STATE PRISONERS.—On the morning of the 3d inst., a verdict of acquittal was rendered in the case of the following Free State prisoners on trial at Lecompton, before Judge Lecompton:

John L. King, formerly of Brattleboro', Vermont; Thomas J. Bowers, Chillicothe, Ohio; J. H. York, Buchanan county, Mo.; David Patrick, Lexington, Mo.; George N. Neff, Bloomington, Ill.; Jesse F. Pyle, Greencastle, Ind.; Justus G. Ketchum, Bloomington, Ill.; James Conley, Half-Day, Ill.

The remainder of the hundred odd were sent back to prison, to await trial for other crimes alleged against them in the indictment of the grand jury. It is supposed that most of them will have to remain in prison until the term of court in April next.

☞The next Legislature of Delaware, in which there will be a majority of Democrats, will elect two U. S. Senators—one in place of Mr. Bayard, Democrat, whose term expires on the 4th of March next, and the other to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Clayton.

☞John M. Clayton, U. S. Senator from Delaware, recently deceased, was elected to the Senate three times—first from 1829 to 1837, secondly from 1845 to 1851, and the last time for the term beginning March 4, 1853, which would not expire until March 3, 1859.

SCIENTIFICALLY ADJUSTED TO THE SUBJECT.—Dr. Banning's chest, lung, and shoulder brace, stomach, bowel, and womb braces; hump-back prop and spinal levers; pile brace and radical cure brace truss; pelvic girdle for pregnant and childbed ladies. Dr. Banning's book on the subject for sale—price $1. Mrs. Young, the cupper and leecher, will wait on ladies. Raymond & Patten, agents, 74 Fourth street. jy16 d1aw&w2amtf

IMPORTANT BOUNTY LAND DECISION.—Since the service of the U. S. army proper, in Mexico, the Pension Office has ruled that there has been no *war*, notwithstanding the severe and protracted conflicts with the Indians on the Pacific coast, in New Mexico, and on the plains, and has rejected all applications based upon the service referred to. The Secretary of the Interior has reversed the decision of a former Commissioner. The following is an extract from the Secretary's opinion:

I have carefully examined the question involved in the appeal of J. Y. Bryant, from the decision of the Commissioner of Pensions upon the claims of Michael Hssion and James Dempsey, Sr., of the U. S. army, for bounty land for services in the Rogue River War, so called, and upon the like claims of Willis O'Brine and James Demsey, Jr., for their services in the "Apachi War," and "Navijo and Apachi War," respectively so called; and having considered the same in connection with the report of that officer thereon, of the 15th inst., am of the opinion that a liberal construction should be given to the act. The *fact*, not merely the *name*, should govern the decision. The question, in my judgment, is, were these men actually engaged in what was really a *war*? By referring to the bounty land laws, and the various amendments thereto, it will be perceived that Congress intended to provide for all cases where the circumstances actually constituted what might with propriety be styled *war*, in which life was imminently imperiled. There is not that close analogy between the pension and bounty land laws, which would safely make the decision upon the former precedents in regard to the latter, principles which should govern the latter, as seems to be intimated in the report.

ELECTION FRAUDS.—The large Republican vote in this State (New York) is not an expression of public sentiment, but in many localities, to our certain knowledge, and we may fairly presume everywhere, is the fruit of the most shameless frauds on unsuspecting voters. As one, among many instances that have come to our knowledge, a gentleman of this city of the highest respectability, who has been, since the election, in Cattaraugus county, in this State, and some of the Northern counties in Pennsylvania, shows us a fraudulent ballot, which was handed him by an intelligent farmer of the town of Green Valley, which has been extensively smuggled into the ballot boxes in many of the towns of Cattaraugus county. It consists of the Fillmore electoral ticket, with the names of the Fremont electors pasted on, and carefully folded in such a manner as to expose only the heading. Eighteen of these were voted by Fillmore men in Great Valley, before the fraud was discovered. In the neighboring towns almost all the Fillmore men were cheated in this manner. In Potter county, Pennsylvania, no Fillmore tickets were to be had on election day, although a sufficient supply had been sent there. The same was true of McKean county.

Buffalo Com. Adv.

Things in Kansas.—Kansas outrages have been superseded by Kansas speculations. The restoration of peace and order in the Territory is attended by the most deneficent results. Hundreds and thousands are flocking thither to secure lands on which to locate in the spring. A great many land buyers from Kentucky have passed through this city lately, to attend the great Delaware land sale next Monday. Some of them are speculators, but the greater portion contemplate settling in the Territory.

Kansas will, no doubt, in another year have the population requisite to her admission into the Union as a State, and the application will be made to the next Congress, which is largely Democratic. The prospect is that it will be a slave State.—*St. Louis News, Nov. 14.*

Important from England.—Private letters, received in this city from the Hon. George M. Dallas, United States Minister to the Court of St. James, by his confidential friends, convey the important intelligence that he has succeeded in negotiating a treaty between the United States and England, which covers and settles all the points in dispute between the two countries. It has been the earnest desire of President Pierce and Secretary Marcy to accomplish this difficult task before retiring from office, so that all possible troubles might be amoothed away for the incoming administration. The instructions given to Mr. Dallas, when he entered upon his mission, have been zealously acted up to by him, and the result has been most happy, as above noted.—*Phil. North American.*

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19, 1856.

THE DANGERS OF DISUNION.—We publish to-day another article from our able correspondent "Union." The suggestions which he makes are worthy of the most profound consideration. We cannot indeed foretell the policy of the administration of James Buchanan, but the disunion sentiments openly and shamelessly avowed by the most zealous of his supporters should induce a strict and earnest watchfulness of their movements. It will be almost impossible for Mr. Buchanan to avoid giving to these disunionists a controlling influence in his Cabinet, and already they have sufficiently exposed their plan of operations to show that their ulterior design is a dissolution of the Union and the establishment of a Southern confederacy at all hazards. For this purpose they will appeal and pander to every popular prejudice, they will seek to foment and maintain sectional dissensions, they will keep up and aggravate the deep feeling of hostility between the North and the South by the continued and unnecessary agitation of the slavery question, and they will endeavor to promote their plans by inciting and enlisting in their behalf the inordinate desire of our people for the acquisition of new territory, until a dissolution of the Union shall be rendered the inevitable consequence of the policy of the administration.

May Heaven shield our country from such a disastrous and deplorable result! We are pained most deeply to observe with what flippancy and familiarity a portion of our people have begun to calculate the value of the Union. We have been taught, and we wish never to forget the lesson, to feel a reverence for this glorious Union, under which we have become a proud, prosperous, powerful, and happy nation. We remember the dying admonitions of Washington and Jefferson, of Jackson and of Clay, to consider the maintenance of the Union as the paramount object of political desire, and we cannot forget their predictions of the direful consequences of its dissolution.

This is not a subject of so small importance as these disunionist leaders of the modern Democratic party would have the people believe that it is. It is a question of life or death to the people of this great country. It involves the continuance of Republicanism among the Governments of the world. When reverence for the Union has been once eradicated from the popular mind, it can never be restored. This Union may be divided and broken up by the agitation of the slavery question, and soon afterwards the separate sectional confederations will become divided and subdivided again and again by the agitation of other questions, upon which there will be differences of sentiment, until the whole continent will be covered over with a multitude of separate and distinct petty Governments, weak and inefficient in themselves, making entangling alliances with and throwing themselves upon the protection of powerful European despots, to whom they will be obliged to make the most degrading concessions, until monarchical despotism shall gain a firm foothold upon American soil, and the very names of popular liberty and independence will become "a school-boy's tale, the wonder of an hour."

We most earnestly implore our countrymen of all parties to pause upon the brink of this frightful precipice, and reflect upon the consequences of headlessly rushing toward it. The time for consideration is now. It may soon be too late. We would tear off the specious mask of this demon of Disunion and exhibit it to the people in all the horrible loathsomeness of its nakedness. So long as we have a voice to raise we shall cry aloud and spare not until the good sense and patriotism of the mass of the people of this country, irrespective of party considerations, are fully aroused to the terrible consequences of a dissolution of the Union, to an appreciation of the importance, the necessity for its maintenance, and to an acknowledgment of the fool-hardiness and reckless impolicy of the Democratic demagogues who seek to involve it in irretrievable ruin.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.

Hon. Henry A. Wise arrived here last evening and started at 8 this morning for Lancaster. It is presumed that he designs visiting Mr. Buchanan.—*Telegraph Dispatch.*

This is a very modest presumption. Nobody will gainsay it. It is hardly presumable, however, that Wise would visit Mr. Buchanan at this time unless by special request. Motives of common delicacy would forbid it. Wise, vain and flighty as he is, would not commit such a gross impropriety in cold blood. It is obvious, therefore, that he has been sent for to assist in forming a Cabinet, if not to become a part of one himself. He is Mr. Buchanan's confidential adviser. Yes, Wise, the reeking and blatant disunionist, the wild, insane demagogue, the traitor who for the last six months has thundered most loudly and plotted most subtilely against the national life, Wise, the raving and fuming enemy of the Union, has been actually summoned by the President elect to participate in his secret counsels and assist in giving shape and impulse and direction to his administration. Mr. Buchanan has absolutely made Wise his private counsellor! The enormity of this is scandalous. It is as if the head of a religious organization should lean on the shoulder of an infidel, or as if a physician should call in an assassin. It is an act of most disgusting folly and treason. It is monstrous. Mr. Buchanan, in committing it, disgraces himself and insults the nation.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

DISUNION—No. 7.

In further development of the conspiracy among the Southern Democratic leaders to bring about disunion and civil war in the event of Fremont's election, we have now the published letter of Mr. Clingman, the leading representative of North Carolina. Speaking in reference to that event, he avows himself a disunionist of the Wise and Brooks order, that is, for immediate war against the North and a seizure of the Federal Government by force. Like Governor Wise, he seems to anticipate that whilst waging this war he would find much opposition at home from the Union men of his State. With these he proposes to deal in this summary way: "*They might receive swift attention from our committees of vigilance*, until the State government could take the necessary steps to induce tranquillity." Of this language the editor of the Journal has said: "It means nothing less than that the Union men of North Carolina should be *assassinated* under the arbitrary infliction of lynch law." This startling language may possibly be susceptible of a milder construction, but there is a terrible significance at this day in the threat of "swift attention from vigilance committees." If the harsher construction be the true one, if he in cold blood devised a conspiracy whose success involved the dastardly assassination of so large a number of his fellow-citizens, then the talented editor was right in impaling him with "the Catalines, the Borgias, and the Robespierres of other days," and invoking upon him a national condemnation of enduring infamy.

But be this as it may, we may be assured that such a man would not hazard the public avowal of such atrociously treasonable, if not blood-thirsty sentiments, unless he knew or believed that he would be sustained by the opinions of a majority of his party and of his Legislature. The inference is that the Democratic leaders of North Carolina are full participants in the treasonable conspiracy for breaking up the Union and that they have packed its Legislature with a majority composed of their tools. There is no need to enter into a comparison of this assassination scheme of Mr. Clingman with that of Gov. Wise to effect disunion at the cost of a "neighborhood civil war," with seventy thousand of his fellow-citizens of Virginia, to be carried on with the aid of "armed and disciplined slaves." Which of the two may deserve the higher degree of national odium is a matter in which they themselves are alone interested. But their willingness to brave that odium by the public avowal of such schemes is strong proof of the intensity of the disunion feeling among Southern Democratic leaders, of the wide extent of the conspiracy, and of their confidence, from that fact, in their power to accomplish their treasonable purpose. The character of that feeling is also elucidated by the shallowness of their pretext for bringing on the country all the horrors of disunion and civil war. If Fremont had been elected, they themselves were the very men who would have been the cause of his election, by their folly and perfidy in reagitating the slavery question in despite of their solemn party pledge in their platform of 1852 to "discountenance its agitation in or out of Congress." They also well knew that there was a majority in the Senate against Fremont which could not be sufficiently changed during his term to enable him to carry out any scheme of aggression against the South, even if he should be so inclined. The total insufficiency of the alleged reason for the proposed disunion and civil war betrayed the real motive to be an intense desire for disunion for its own sake—a desire so strong that they would procure its fruition at any cost of blood to their Union-loving fellow-citizens. That such is the true state of feeling among these men upon this vital question is matter of the deepest import to the nation and of startling interest as to the probable results of Mr. Buchanan's administration. He cannot, even if he would, disguise the consciousness of the fact that to these men he owes his election and that they will constitute a large majority of his party supporters in the two houses of Congress. To them he must confide at least one-half of the departments, and they will take care that they shall be the departments of most power and influence. His uniform, submissive party subserviency heretofore leaves no hope that he will even attempt to resist the dictatorial party power of these men. With his pliable political principles and facile temper, it will accord so much more with his personal comfort not even to make the attempt, but quietly to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, President Pierce, by submissive acquiescence.

This whole nation, then, has to be awakened to the startling fact that the Government will be under the control of undisguised disunionists.

That is a fact of deep import, of vast significance. It immediately forces upon the attention of every patriot the all important inquiry what will these men do, how will they shape the action of the government? Will that action be one of conciliation, of fraternising influences between the two sections, to heal past feuds and prevent the recurrence of new ones? Will it be in the spirit of exalted patriotism to purify the national heart, to revivify the national pride in and affection for that glorious Union, which the whole world testifies to be the most precious heritage ever transmitted by wise and gallant fathers to undeserving children? Will they do anything to atone for the foul stain inflicted on the national honor and the national justice by the partial, persecuting, vindictive spirit with which the free State settlers in Kansas have been ground under a merciless oppression? Their Mr. Buchanan, in his speech on Texas annexation, predicted that a disturbance of the Missouri compromise would "endanger the Union," would "goad the people to fury." After illustrating his sagacity and verifying his prediction by their mad act, will they do anything to soothe the North out of this predicted fury? After seducing and dragooning Northern representatives of their party into aiding them in the repeal of the compromise, what will they do to convince the nation that this purchased treachery in aid of perfidy was not made for the express purpose of promoting disunion? What will they do to remove from themselves the suspicion that, whilst holding from the nation its highest honors and trust, whilst receiving its pay for preserving the Union and pledged to its preservation by the most solemn oaths, they were not insidiously sapping its foundation? What will they do to redeem themselves from the damning suspicion of treachery and treasonable conspiracy which is hanging like a dark cloud on their reputations? In answer to these questions let the following, out of some of their utterances since the election of Mr. Buchanan, speak the unmistakable response.

Mr. Rhett, an ex-Senator from South Carolina, is its most talented and perhaps the most influential living citizen of that State. In a recent publication, addressed to its Governor, he descants largely on the benefits of disunion and the possible advantages to be derived by the South from the then recent election of Mr. Buchanan. He winds up his discussion with the following unambiguous language:

"In my humble judgment, all true statesmanship in the South consists in *forming combinations and shaping events, so as to bring about as speedily as possible a dissolution of the present Union and a Southern confederacy.*"

This is using very plain talk. It is such as most of the Southern Democratic leaders would probably use if they spoke with equal candor. None of them rebuke it, nor do any of their newspaper organs do so. If they were not conscious of entertaining similar sentiments, they would be careful, for the sake of themselves and their party, to denounce Mr. Rhett and his *quasi* endorser, Gov. Adams. A man entertaining notoriously the same views, if public rumor be not singularly false, has been occupying one of the most responsible positions in Mr. Pierce's Cabinet during his whole term, with a predominant influence over it. From such men Mr. Buchanan will have to select at least two of the Southern members of his Cabinet. Under their dictation he must shape his course. Is the Union safe, whilst the Government is in such hands? If Mr. Buchanan does not proscribe these men, and select his Cabinet exclusively from reliable Union men, will it not be the imperative duty of the members of Congress from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, whether Whigs or Democrats, to watch the movements of the incoming administration with the most jealous scrutiny?

The New Orleans Delta is one of the most talented and influential organs of the Southern Democratic leaders. It holds the following language as to the course to be pursued by the South under the Buchanan administration:

"Having checked for a time the Black Republican crusade, we must push forward those reforms at home which are necessary for the assertion and maintenance of our equality in the Union, or of our nationality and independence out of it.

"Remember that Nicaragua and Cuba are vastly more important to us than Kansas Territory, though we should not renounce the latter."

We have only four years to prepare for the great contest of 1860. Give Walker the power and he will solve not only the Central American question, but with it that of Cuba. Once firmly established in Nicaragua, he will restore the West Indies to their original candition as slave colonies. It only requires the organization of Central America, as a slave producing country, with the redemption of the West Indies from negro barbarism, to make New Orleans the centre of a vast tropical empire, and to realize in connection with the Pacific trade the advantages to which she is geographically entitled. This is a work for the Southern party. We have shown our power in national politics—let us give it practical direction at home."

The Delta then quotes with approbation the advice of a "distinguished Louisianian" who recommends a truce in the discussion of disunion, and that the party determine not to have peace with the North until the policy of extending slavery is "subscribed to by the whole country."

Thus we have pretty fairly developed the views of the Southern Democratic leaders. We are to aid Walker, establish slavery in Nicaragua, then annex it, acquire Cuba, and restore the West India Islands to their original condition as slave colonies. This is the modest programme, these are the futile, visionary schemes of conquest by which they intend to keep up the perpetual agitation of the slavery question and prevent the restoration of harmony between the North and the South.

The vital interests of Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri require a restoration of that harmony as a preservation of the Union. It is ridiculous to suppose that the North will continue to submit forever to the dictation of these men in carrying out their visionary and iniquitous schemes for Southern aggrandisement and slavery extension. Sooner or later such a course of policy must inevitably effect disunion. Will the members of Congress from those five Southern States aid in accelerating the catastrophy? Will not the Union loving Democrats from every section, North and South, aid in preventing every step in that direction? Let some twenty or thirty Democratic members throw themselves between Mr. Buchanan and these disunion leaders, protect him from their bullying, assume to themselves the responsibility of resisting their fillibuster ing schemes in aid of disunion, and all will be well. Place Mr. Buchanan between two such fires and it will require but little nerve on his part to do his duty to his country. He will be most thankful for their interference. The acquisition of Cuba alone in any mode would add quenchless fuel to the flame of exasperation now raging between the two sections. I would be an acquisition of doubtful benefit, even if it could be obtained without a struggle at home or abroad. In ordinary times, Louisiana has great difficulty in sustaining the competition of Cuba in the sugar market, even with the benefit of a heavy duty. Take away that protection, and her great sugar-planting interest would be prostrated at once. The same is true also as to Texas and Florida so far as they are interested in the growth of sugar. All these have a mutual interest in preventing the opening of such a seductive field to Southern immigration. Those States could not expect the stream of that immigration to tend any longer towards them. They all would have to wait at least a quarter of a century, till Cuba glutted, before it would again flow upon them.

It is the settled belief of intelligent men that the plan of these disunionists is to avail themselves of their present dominance over the Democratic party towards using the whole power and means of the Government for the acquisition of Cuba and Nicaragua, and when acquired to dissolve the Union and form a Southern Confederacy.

The attempt will prove futile because two thirds of the Senate will not vote for the acquisition of Cuba by treaty, and it cannot well be acquired in any other way. But the mere effort at its accomplishment will do infinite mischief, and no pains should be spared to nip the project in the bud by satisfying these men that they have not the political strength to carry it through. If more than a third of the Senators will forewarn Mr. Buchanan that they will vote against such a treaty, that will release him from obedience to his party platform and prevent his making the effort to negotiate it.

If we of the border slave States are bound to have a contest with these men for the preservation of the Union, the sooner it comes the better. We are all now united against them without any distinction of party. How long we shall remain so is uncertain. The great desire for the acquisition of territory is insatiable in many minds. The acquisition of such a supposed rich prize as Cuba would induce many men to run the risk of great hazard to the Union. The people of the five border slave States are so firm and unanimous in their allegiance to the Union that it is extremely difficult to make them believe the disunion plans of these men, and that the acquisition of Cuba is principally coveted by them as a means of accomplishing their ulterior designs of disunion. This absence of suspicion and slowness of belief will aid them much in accomplishing the intermediate steps to their ultimate aim. All should be on the alert to frustrate them, and the more speedily the better.

UNION.

THE VOTE OF VIRGINIA.—The National American says:

In addition to the returns published in our last, we give the following, which increases the list of counties heard from to one hundred and twenty-seven. It will be seen that whilst Mr. Buchanan has received but 3,803 votes more than Mr. Wise's vote in 1855, Mr. Fillmore falls short of the vote cast for Mr. Flournoy 15,240. Whilst the Democratic gain is comparatively trifling, the apathy and despondency of the Whigs and Americans, who could not be persuaded to vote—alleging as an excuse for their dereliction that "Fillmore stood no chance"—lost us some eighteen or twenty thousand in the State. It is apparent, therefore, that the Whig and American party in Virginia is stronger now than in 1855, and that it needs but a little active exertion on the part of the friends of the Constitution and the Union to make the opposition to the Democracy in the Old Dominion powerful and triumphant.

THURSDAY, NOV 20, 1856

THANKSGIVING DAY.—At a time when nearly all the nations of the earth were sunk in all the deplorable depths and degradations of heathenism, were bowing under the influences of the darkest superstitions and groping their way into every conceivable form of idolatry and wickedness, one little band of pilgrims, just redeemed from all the horrors of a thraldom too grievous to be borne, were wending their way amidst the labyrinths of the Sinaitic Mountains. Within the compass of the encampment of that small host was contained all the true knowledge that the earth possessed of the ways of the Creator of the Universe toward his creatures. Amidst the darkness and blackness, the storm and tempest at Sinai, amidst the trembling of the mountain and plain, and the fiery flashings of the revelations to Moses, God taught the descendants of Abraham how to offer to Him their various thanksgivings. The most minute details were given to the Hebrews so as to make their praise, their thanks, their invocations acceptable to Him who was about to fulfil the ancient covenant made with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. Egypt, Persia, and Assyria were covered with magnificent temples devoted to the various deities of their passions, lusts, fears, and superstitions, but Jehovah blessed with his presence only the tabernacle of the wilderness, the pattern of which he had given on the Mount, and which was to be built precisely according to that pattern. Through centuries of varied fortunes, according with the obedience or disobedience of the tribes, that tabernacle was the temple, the light, the hope of the earth. It contained within itself types that adumbrated the whole destiny of the human race. It started at Sinai, it rested at Calvary in fulfilment of its mission. It lighted up the wilderness, it blessed the land of Canaan with its presence, it was enshrined on Mount Moriah, in the city of Jehovah, and from those points its streams of joy, of gladness, of light, and truth have flowed over the earth irradiating its entire civilization. The whole earth has been filled with the light and truth that were once confined to the gorges of the mountains of Sinai.

The Hebrews were divinely taught respecting their thanksgiving offerings before Jehovah, and the infinite superiority of the Hebrew civilization over the highest phases of Greek and Roman civilization may be gathered from the sacrifices, praises, and thanksgivings of the Jews, from the wilderness of Zin to the culminating glories of the nation, when Solomon enlarged the Tabernacle to the magnificent proportions of the House of the Lord, as compared with the culmination of Greece when Pericles was its guide, or of Roman truth and virtue when the Augustan age was the glory of Rome. Judged alone by the light of reason, how infinitely the mind of David towers above that of Socrates; the mind of Isaiah above all that Greece or Rome had ever known, until "the little rock, cut out of the mountain without hands," rolled over their dominions, crushing alike the temples, the priests, the altars, and the worship of heathendom from existence, and filling the earth with its presence.

The light of the truths that have shone upon the pathways of the earth, from the time that God revealed the terms of praise and thanksgiving to Him down to the present moment, shines with a lustre and a universality over our land that is unknown to the rest of the earth. Freedom of action, freedom of inquiry, "soul liberty," as old Roger Williams sublimely named freedom in religious matters, and freedom of opinion, are possessed among the American people in powers that are not known to any other nation. And if among us there were no other sources of praise, of gladness, of thanksgiving before the God of all the earth, these are enough to call from the depths of every true heart joy, humility, and the spirit of thankfulness toward the author of every good and perfect gift. Old Father Calmet says: "Let only that man withhold thanksgiving who has no enjoyments for which to give thanks." If only such beings withheld their voice of praise and thanksgiving, what an anthem of joyous melody would swell from earth to Heaven to-day! Abundant blessings crown the life of the American people. They are blessed in their land, in their constitutions, laws, institutions, progress, and prosperity. The means of education are widely diffused, religious instruction is almost everywhere abundant, the Bible has free course over all the land, and there are none to molest or hinder worshipers of the Most High. The Hebrew prophet, amidst the heathenism of Babylon and the captivity of his people, praised and thanked Jehovah, "who had given him wisdom and power;" and when Nehemiah restored the people from captivity he marshalled the powers of Israel and taxed their various gifts to utter thanksgiving offerings for the restoration of the people and the completion of the walls of the city—such was the fervor of the praise, that "the voice of Jerusalem was heard afar off." Thanksgiving offerings formed a large part of the life of pious Jews through ages of national existence. It was glorious to turn from the hollowness of all the rest of the earth and look in upon the people of Canaan, in their deeds of piety.

But if these were the lofty, ennobling, and true purposes of life among the Hebrews, what should be the measure of Christian thanksgiving, this day, over all this continent? From a broader view of humanity than was known to the Hebrew race, the great Apostle to the Gentiles taught a more boundless thanksgiving. He taught Christians "in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God, and the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus." He exhorted Timothy, "that first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving thanks be made for all men; for kings and all who are in authority; that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty." These are the worldwide blessings which Christianity has bestowed upon the earth—it possesses no good thing that is not the gift of the author of Christianity.

While then the heart of the nation rejoices, to day, in the presence of Jehovah, for the unnumbered blessings that have been given to the American people, we earnestly hope that myriads of true hearts will find their strength, comforts, consolations, and happiness largely increased, while they contemplate their dependence upon God, their Creator, for everything that enables them to enjoy the present life.

Its riches have fertilized every domain of human thought, and its graces have crowned with noblest fruits the fairest fields of humanity. Its consolations breathe contentment in privation, courage in peril, patience in affliction, serenity in sorrow, hope in misery, and triumph in death.

☞The Charleston Mercury publishes the following extract from a letter of one whom it styles "a deservedly influential gentleman in the Parishes" to "one of the oldest and most respected merchants" in Charleston:

JOHN'S ISLAND, Nov. 10, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I rejoice with you to see, every day, fresh evidence that the most temperate and discreet men of the South are fast coming to the conviction that this unnatural Union cannot, and ought not, to last much longer. For my part, I am sorry Fremont is not elected; *that*, I think, as the lawyers say, would have been, "*ipso facto*," a dissolution—no decent Southern man being willing, for one day, to be ruled by him. The letter to Gov. Adams is a very powerful production, plain and direct—and, *therefore*, powerful. I have always looked upon the author as one of our greatest men—far-seeing, clear-headed; next, in my estimation, to Mr. Calhoun; and, like that ever to be lamented man, always true to the South, even when she was not true to herself. Posterity will do him justice by placing his name very near Calhoun's. I hope he will live to see the "Republic of the United Southern States," a rich, prosperous, and happy people, holding an influential position among the most powerful nations of the earth.

This, says the Mercury, "is one of the many evidences we have received of the impression produced by Mr. Rhett's able, comprehensive, and statesman-like letter to Gov. Adams." It is such "evidence" as this that makes the patriot's heart sick. It is revolting. If the "deservedly influential gentleman" who penned the above treasonable extract had all he deserves, he would be hanging from the strongest limb of the tallest tree in the Union. South Carolina is burying herself irrecoverably in the public contempt. It is impossible for any impartial lover of his country, for any just thinking man, to witness her senseless and quenchless malignancy against the Union without the most immeasurable disgust and scorn. She is one vast hot-bed of disunion. Her people think and talk of nothing else. She is a festering mass of treason. And yet, if we may judge from daily indications, the President elect, incredible as it may seem, is about to take his leading constitutional advisers from the ranks of this insufferable school of traitors. Truly, whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.

CHINA.—The progress of revolution in the Flowery Land is not less positive because it is silent and unnoticed by the world at large. It is doubtless slow, painfully so to the fast philosophers of the time, but a patient observer, bending his gaze intently upon the phenomenon, will find reason, after narrow watching, to stamp his foot and exclaim with Galileo, "It *does* move though!" The North China Herald of August 16 thus sums up the net result at the present moment:

Three points appear to be established by a variety of concurrent testimony: 1. That over a region equal in extent and population to some of the most powerful States of Europe, the people have discarded the Manchu costume, and reverted to that of the Ming dynasty. 2. In a portion, if not the whole of that extensive territory, the people pay taxes for the support of the Nankin government; and, 3. That by the establishment of examinations, they have the privilege of competing for literary honors and civil office. Whence, it is obvious that the revolutionists are, and have a right to be, regarded as a government *de facto*.

It would seem from this that the revolutionary movement had achieved a substantial triumph. If so, is it not a wonderful fact that a movement of such vast magnitude should have wrought out its purpose in the most populous nation of the earth so noiselessly as scarcely to have awakened the quick ear of Christendom? To use a homely figure, the movement has gone through the dense population of China like fire through a dead log, eating its way steadily through sunshine and storm, and faltering not or abating its silent activity, until the opposing hosts or the leading cohorts of them have been laid in ashes upon its track. Its progress has not convulsed even China herself much less the rest of the world. It is all as marvelous as a dream. The overthrow of a dynasty whose roots ran three hundred years deep into the past, and whose head tossed proudly in the sympathy of more than a hundred and fifty millions of people, has been achieved without a crash that has reached the ear of the nations, or a cloud that has caught their vision. The secret of this is probably the tremendous passiveness of the Chinese character, which robs revolution of its throes by idly submitting to it. If this is really the secret, the *vis inertia* of China is certainly sublime.

THE DEMOCRACY ON FOREIGNERS.—So long as the foreigners vote the Democratic ticket the Democratic leaders fall down and worship them and place them far above the native-born citizens in the scale of intelligence and patriotism. While they are Democrats they are the saviors of the country, but the moment they dare to exercise the right of thinking for themselves, at the very first intimation of insubordination to the despotism of Democracy, the vilest abuse and execrations are poured out upon them. In the South, the foreign vote is the main-stay of the Democracy. In the Northwestern and New England States, it was divided, in the last election, between Buchanan and Fremont, and to this defection the Buchaneers attribute for the most part the overwhelming defeat they sustained in that section. Hear now what the Richmond Enquirer, the most rabid Sag-Nicht organ in the South, says of its former allies. It says "the negroes are much more capable of intelligently exercising the right of suffrage than the ignorant Dutchmen at the North, whose votes can be bought for a dollar, or a fill of lager beer." And yet Gov. Willard, in his speeches at the Galt House in this city and at Lexington, declared that, if the liberties of this country were ever preserved, it would be done by the votes of the 360,000 foreign-born voters in the Union. The principles of the Democracy are as changeful as the weather. They are hot in one place and cold in another.

☞The Americans of Brooklyn have determined to commence at once the work of organization for the next campaign. The vote of the city shows an increase of some 3,000 over last year's strength; and now, that the Presidential election is over, the numbers will be materially increased. The best spirit prevails in the Councils, and the party rises, after its defeat, with renewed strength and resolution.

SETTLED.—The Alexandria Gazette says that the difficulty heretofore existing between Messrs. Roger A. Pryor and O. B. Finney has been adjusted in a manner entirely honorable and satisfactory to both gentlemen, and amicable relations now subsist between them.

MRS. SEDGWICK.—This gifted poetess, whose productions will ever adorn the pages of American literature, died, a few days ago, at her residence in Massachusetts. Her voice is silent and her lyre is unstrung, but the melody of her songs still lives.

A NEW AND STARTLING DISUNION MOVEMENT.—The following intelligence, telegraphed from Richmond, Va., to the New York Times, is almost incredible, yet it is possible, for there is no length to which the desperate enterprise of these disunion traitors will not go in the prosecution of their designs. There is a portentous mystery in their movements and their secret cabals. That they intend to control the administration of Buchanan is beyond a doubt, and, should they fail in this, it is not improbable that an attempt will immediately be made to break up the Union and form a Southern confederacy, in which the hellish ambition of these aspirants for power may riot and rejoice. There is no prospect that the Democratic party will ever achieve another victory, and its maddened leaders, preferring to reign in hell than serve in heaven, are doubtless seeking to encompass the formation of a Southern confederacy, in which they may continue for a little while to revel in the exercise of power:

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 14, 1856.

The late disunion manifesto of R. Barnwell Rhett has much more in it than what appears upon its face. It is the precursor of a series of disunion experiments which will now be rapidly unfolded here, and at other points, as the plot thickens. The latest experiment deliberated upon is a *coup d'etat* for the control of Mr. Buchanan's administration or the defeat of his election; and, if Jefferson Davis is not the master spirit of this notable scheme, he may be expected to profit by it to the full extent of his powers.

On the first Wednesday in December, the Presidential Electors elected are to meet in the various States to cast their votes for President and Vice President. In the interval it is proposed to bring Mr. Buchanan, by letter, up to the mark of the Southern nullifiers, or to compass his defeat by giving a sufficient number of the Democratic electoral votes of the South to other candidates to throw the election into the House. The nullifiers have their fears of the Northern Democrats elected to the next Congress in behalf of Kansas as a free State; and, from recent disclosures from Lancaster, they also have their fears of Buchanan himself. Hence this desperate plan of bringing Mr. Buchanan to the mark, or of defeating his election. The conspirators do not expect any satisfactory answer from Mr. Buchanan—they do not desire it. Their object is disunion and the spoils of a Southern Confederacy. They know that, in the betrayal of the people, by throwing the election into the House they may create an excitement which will result in the abrupt dissolution of Congress, the suspension of the government, the secession of the Southern States in a body, and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy which is to be the millenium of their hopes. The late confidential meeting of H. A. Wise and his associate disunion Governors at Raleigh you will discover by-and-by involved something more than treason and revolution in the event of Fremont's election.

HOW BUCHANAN'S CALIFORNIA LETTER CAME TO BE WRITTEN.—The Sacramento American tells the following:

The following letter, received by us yesterday from a prominent Californian who is in New York, is our authority, and we are willing to stake our reputation, as a journalist and as a citizen, upon the charges therein made, and we believe that as soon as the election is over the whole matter will leak out from the Democrats themselves, who will chuckle over it as a capital political dodge. The following is a copy of the letter we received:

"NEW YORK, Sept. 18, 1856.

"DEAR GENERAL: I am credibly informed that ex-Governor Bigler has, within the past ten days or fortnight, procured from Mr. Buchanan a letter, in which he announces that it is, in his opinion, constitutional for Congress to make appropriations for the construction of a Pacific railroad, and that he is in favor of its construction immediately. This letter was procured for and addressed to a private citizen of Sacramento, at which place it will unquestionably be published a few weeks prior to the State election, or at such a time as to prevent its reaching here before the Presidential contest. Its appearance in this region, or in Virginia, or in Maryland, or South Carolina, before the 4th of November, would defeat Buchanan without a doubt, for the Democracy of the South is violently opposed to the construction by Government of a railroad, as they regard it as unconstitutional. You must be prepared for this specious electioneering document, and I hope you will receive this before the letter appears. Gov. Bigler is at the bottom of the affair, and brags considerably about California going for 'Old Bucky' but I am very sanguine the result will deceive him.

"He does not intend to return to California until after the election, at least; but I do not believe he ever will return. When he was in New York last, he was very intimate with his old friend Mulligan, and favored the Committee of Vigilance with many hard names.

"You can make what use you please of this letter, but I assure you there is a big swindle on hand to gull the citizens of our State.

"Yours, truly, C."

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1856.

THE DISGRACED CITIES.—In passing through the market a few days ago, we were struck with the remark of a countryman, who was discussing with another the advantages of the different cities of the Union as places of business and residence, when—referring to Baltimore, New Orleans, and Louisville—he said that a city "had better have the Asiatic cholera than a Know-Nothing Mayor!"

It was a solemn, serious truth, well worthy of the consideration of those who are interested in the welfare of those afflicted towns. It was the remark of no foreigner, but of an honest, truthful, native citizen. All the pestilences which have ever visited those cities will never inflict upon them greater damage than has been effected by the legalizing of a system of violence to our naturalized citizens, who form, in all our towns, so indispensable an element of wealth and progress.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

The Enquirer, in enumerating the cities where violence has occurred at elections, is especially careful to leave out New York, whose Mayor is a Democrat, and whose government is Democratic in all its vast ramifications. There were not many persons killed in New York on the 4th inst., but there was more violence and ferocity at the polls there, more exclusion of legal voters and more wringing in of illegal ones than in any ten other cities of the Union. If there was no great amount of bloodshed, the whole reason was that thousands and thousands of the opponents of the Democracy, appalled by the ruffianly Democratic preparations and manifestations, staid away from the [illegible], choosing to make a quiet surrender of the elective franchise.

In some of the districts of New York city, the Democratic leaders, backed by an immense Irish and German and other foreign strength, took complete possession of the polls in the morning and held it throughout the day, permitting none to vote except such as they knew or supposed to be Buchanan men. Half the voters in those districts were excluded by threats and by physical force. The foreign bullies had everything in their own way and gloried in the base exercise of their despotic power. The Mayor and police were repeatedly and vehemently and even threateningly appealed to by many of the best men of the city, but appeals availed nothing. Vast numbers of the police, acting in the partisan service of their head, actually took part in driving from the polls and beating American citizens for no other crime than having anti-Buchanan tickets in their hands or being known to be anti-Buchanan men; and, in one or two cases where large numbers of the Democratic rioters were arrested for beating Americans at the polls, the Mayor, in the abuse of his high authority, ordered their immediate discharge in order that they might return at once to their ruffianly work. There is not in all the Union a city under Know-Nothing government where the elective franchise was ever half so fearfully outraged as in New York at the late election.

☞ The last arrivals from Nicaragua bring intelligence of the cruel and horrid butchery of sundry American citizens by the Guatemalan and San Salvador troops during the recent engagement with the Walker troops at Granada. The alleged facts are substantiated on oath.

Perhaps this is a case in which our Government will feel itself called on to interfere promptly for the punishment of the offenders. The men taken with Lopez on the Island of Cuba were taken with arms in their hands in the act of aiding a rebellion or insurrection against the Spanish Government, and yet the whole Democratic press of this country pronounced their execution a horrible atrocity, the punishment of which ought at once to be taken in hand by the Government of the United States. And President Fillmore was stigmatized as weak and irresolute and recreant to the honor of his country and the rights of his countrymen for not prosecuting hostilities at once against Spain.

The present seems to be an incomparably stronger case for interference. Here American citizens taking no part in any conflict or in any military organization are, according to the account, seized and shot by one of the belligerent parties in Nicaragua. Still if the Pierce administration chooses to pass the matter by unnoticed, we presume that the Democratic press, which thundered so furiously about the alleged recreancy of President Fillmore, will be perfectly satisfied with the quiescence of President Pierce.

The statements as to the shooting of neutral American citizens are given by the El Nicaraguense, Gen. Walker's newspaper organ, and may not be in all respects correct.

☞ We learn from the Cincinnati Commercial that the Cincinnati Enquirer, the ablest organ of the Ohio Democracy, has put forth a plain and distinct intimation, that, unless Ohio be represented in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, the Ohio Democracy will not support Mr. Buchanan's administration. Their support of his administration is perhaps not very important unless they can support his administration more efficiently than they did his election.

Poor Mr. Buchanan is likely to have a hard time of it. We guess he will die, for he is older and more frail than Harrison was and has not a tenth part of the physical strength of Gen. Taylor. In some States besides Ohio the Democracy will demand, as the condition of their support, that their respective States shall be represented in the Cabinet, in others they will require that Kansas shall be brought into the Union as a slave State, in others they will require that Kansas shall be brought in as a free State, in others they will require that the Pacific Railroad shall be constructed, in others they will require that it shall not, in others they will require that Cuba shall be seized and annexed and the filibuster principle carried out generally, and in others they will require that disunionism shall receive the direct encouragement of the Government.

Two or three months ago Mr. Buchanan declared to a committee of his friends that he would rather be in private life than fill the office of President. He talked hypocritically then. But, ere the lapse of a year, he may perhaps utter the same sentiment in the sad sincerity of his heart.

ANOTHER INSURRECTION DEFEATED.—Mr. Graves, postmaster at Hallettsville, Lavacca co., Texas, writes to the Galveston Civilian, of the 9th instant, stating that a plot had been discovered of an intended rising in that neighborhood, on the 31st of October. The citizens immediately met together at the residence of Mr. J. E. Martin, and examined his negroes and some others. They learned that Davidson and two other men were at the head of the insurrection; that the place of rendezvous was a point called Pecan Mott, on the dividing ridge between Hallettsville and the Guadalupe; and that the negroes on the Guadalupe would meet them there. They were to visit the residences of their masters, kill them, and take all the arms and ammunition they could get, and fight their way to Mexico. Davidson has been arrested, and has made a confession implicating a man named Mobley.

☞ Dates from the City of Mexico to the 29th of October contain some very interesting news. General Morena reports that the revolutionists at Puebla had been vanquished. The sale of church property progressed daily. Comonfort was still popular. Hon. Mr Forsyth, United States Minister, had been presented to the President, and some flattering official addresses were exchanged on the occasion. The prospect of draining the Valley of Mexico was still encouraged by the government. A scientific exploring expedition was also sent to the same quarter. Political agitation was rife all over the land. The Italian Opera has been encouraged. Late accounts from Tampico contradict the report that Canales had gone over to Vidaurri.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.—In all the principal cities and many of the large towns of the South, as in Louisville, St. Louis, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Augusta, Montgomery, Wilmington, Petersburg, Norfolk, Alexandria, and Baltimore, Fillmore and Donelson obtained large majorities. In these cities the foreign population of the South is chiefly congregated, and the necessity for the establishment of the principles of the American party is more directly manifested than in the rural districts. If the people of the country had the same opportunity to see the influence of this foreign element upon our elections, we have no doubt that their verdict would have been as decisive in favor of the American candidates as that given by the conservative men of the large cities.

☞ We invite the attention of all true patriots, all who wish to be true to their country in this season of her great peril, to the eighth number of our correspondent "Union." It should rouse universal attention, and, if need be, universal action. We hope that all the American editors will urge the matter home upon the consideration of their readers.

We need not repeat that there are some minor things in the articles of our correspondent with which we do not concur.

HON. KENNETH RAYNER.—It is stated that a personal difficulty occurred on the 10th inst., in the streets of Raleigh, N. C., between the Hon. Kenneth Rayner and the editor of the Standard, growing out of Mr. Rayner's speech in Philadelphia, before the Presidential election, and the strictures of the editor named thereupon. Mr. Rayner inflicted several blows upon his adversary with a cane, when they were separated and bound over in $4,000 each to keep the peace.

THE WAR BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND PERSIA.—The hinging point of this impending war, which from the immense disproportion of the parties can be little else than a "tempest in a teapot," is the seizure and retention of Herat by the Persian troops. Herat is the frontier town of Affghanistan, was once the capital of the mighty empire of Tamerlane, and is still known as the "Key of India." It is accordingly a matter of capital interest to Great Britain, by whom its possession was formally guaranteed to Dost Mahommed, the Sovereign of Affghanistan, in the treaty of 1853. This treaty expressly stipulates that Dost Mahommed shall be protected by the British armies against any invasion of his territory, if he shall ever deem it necessary to demand their aid. He has now demanded their aid, and they of course are preparing to render it, as any remissness would be promptly improved by Russia, under whose instigation Persia is doubtless acting, and would, moreover, cost England much of that prestige which now overawes the vast and simple population of her Indian possessions. To say nothing of the perfidy of the thing, she could not disregard the call of Dost Mahommed without a terrible sacrifice of moral power in the East.

But she has no thought of disregarding the call of Dost Mahommed. According to the latest accounts, the most active preparations were being made by the Government of British India to fit out and dispatch an expedition to his aid. Shipping for the conveyance of 10,000 troops, with all the necessary material of war, had been engaged, and the expedition was expected to sail on the 1st of this month, to assemble at Karak, a small island belonging to Great Britain, situated at the head of the Persian Gulf, whence it is intended to capture and occupy Bushire, the most important seaport town, with the exception of Bussorah, in Southern Persia. It is confidently anticipated by the Indian Government that the occupation of Bushire will effect the evacuation of Herat and conclude the war without more ado. If it be true, however, as is asserted by an intelligent writer from Bombay, that the Shah of Persia, assisted by gold and advice from St. Petersburgh, is preparing for a vigorous and obstinate resistance, the war may prove a little more serious if not more lasting. But, in any event, the end cannot be distant or doubtful. England, from a sagacious sense of self-interest, will keep her faith with the tawny Affghan, though it cost her millions of treasure and some blood.

NEW YORK BANKS.—The weekly statement of the Banks of New York City, for the week ending 15th inst., shows an *increase* of loans (chiefly "call" loans) of $1,046,811, and of *specie* $727,317, of deposits, $693,079, and a *decrease* in the circulation of $89,744. All apprehension of danger from the export of specie seems to have passed away.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP LYONNAIS.—We give in another column a full account of the loss of this steamship. The telegraph has already announced the safe arrival of the sailing vessel which came in collision with her.

We also give an account of the loss of the propeller Superior, on Lake Superior.

THE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—We learn from the Mobile Tribune that this road is now in running order from Mobile to Macon, Miss., a distance of two hundred miles, and that from that point to the Tennessee line, a distance of one hundred and thirty miles, the grading, bridging, etc., are completed. The track beyond Columbus, Miss., is ready to receive the iron, which has been purchased and will be laid immediately. The Tribune says:

The gross earnings of the road last month were $65,000, and as soon as the rolling stock, which is now coming, is received, it will probably be increased to $80,000 per month, which sum would pay the interest on the indebtedness of the Company and the current expenses; and also afford them a net profit of over $40,000.

☞ We copy the following from the N. Y. Evening Post of Saturday:

Mr. Charles R. Marvin, President of the Board of Brokers, has sent in his resignation, in consequence of his being unable to meet his contracts.

A strong feeling prevails that the president of the board should be prohibited from dealing in stocks. Mr. Marvin, we understand, was offered $4,000 a year if he would abstain from dealing in stocks himself, but he preferred the smaller sum of $2,000 a year, retaining such privilege. At the last election his appointment was opposed by many on this ground and Mr. David Clarkson, who consented to the condition of the restriction, supported; but Mr. Marvin's friends carried his election by a small majority. Mr. Wheelock, the Vice President, now presides at the board.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.—The London Morning Post, accredited as the special organ of Lord Palmerston, has published an article in which accusations against Russia are flung out with a freedom and positiveness which has startled the peace-loving and produced the liveliest interest among those who delight in political commotions. The article in question is very generally attributed to direct inspiration from the British Premier, and an importance is consequently attached to it not awarded to unofficial accusations. The following extracts will show the spirit of the article:

Well aware that it was only by the union of England and France Constantinople was saved, the chief object of Russia now is to sow distrust between the two great Western Powers, and so to sever an alliance which stands in the way of future aggression. To achieve this grand object no expenditure of fraud, of treachery, of lying, of cajolery, of money, or of Machiavelism, will be spared. Millions and millions of silver roubles have been, and will be expended in every quarter of Europe, and in some quarters out of Europe, viz: America and Africa; nor will a first nor a second failure deter a cabinet which speculates so largely on the credulity and sordidness of mankind. There have been for months, and are now, scores of secret agents at work in all the Courts in Germany, in Spain, at Naples, in Sardinia, in Turkey, in the Danubian Principalities, in Greece, in America, and in Egypt, announcing that the alliance between France and England is dissolving, if not actually dissolved, and obscurely hinting that the unnatural union must give place to a more perfect understanding between France and Russia.

In Paris, and throughout France, Russian agents, male and female, from Madam de Lieven downwards, pursue a different species of tactics. They are instructed to insinuate doubts of the fidelity and loyalty of England—to preach against English cupidity and sordidness, and that restless mercantile spirit so near akin to revolution. In England, on the contrary, Russian agents—and there are many in London, Manchester, and Ireland—declaim against the fickleness and perfidy of France, endeavor to revive the ancient anti-Galican mania, and seek to rekindle the ancient rivalry and the extinct old anti-Galican spirit. There are three or four sections of secret agents, spies, and mouchards at work, apparently with views altogether different; but yet the object of each section is only to cause first distrust and jealousy and ultimately a coolness between the two powers now happily in firm alliance—England and France.

Russia, to achieve her ends, will not scruple to create confusion or discontent either in France or England. In France she will unhesitatingly make use of Carlists, Orleanists, Republicans, Socialists, or even Communists, to subserve her purposes; and in England or in Ireland she will address herself with equal readiness to Chartists or Repealers.

Failing in domestic intrigues in either of these civilized countries, there remains on the cards the game of exciting discontent in the British colonies, in India, in Persia, or in Egypt, where the interests of France and England are supposed to be at variance—and the still more desperate remedy of exciting democratic revolution in Central and Northern Italy simultaneously with absolutism in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies and Spain. Any one of these objects may be attempted separately; or all of them conjointly, if the scheme of disuniting the Western Powers cannot be otherwise accomplished. Probably certain other preparatory measures also have been previously arranged. For instance, M. Pouteneff and his agents at the Porte have been doubtless instructed to sow dissension between the English and French Ambassadors; whilst Gen. Stackelberg, at Turin, M. Kotoschine, at Naples, and M. Benkendorf, at Madrid, have pursued a like course of unworthy chicanery.

By some it may be thought that we have dealt rather hardly with the Czar and his Cabinet. But the conduct of Russia in reference to the Isle of Serpents, to Kalia, to Ismail, to Kars, and to the frontier of Bessarabia, has been so discreditable, and in reference to the Bessarabian frontier, so dishonest, that one is entitled to presume any knavery or wickedness of a power capable of so acting. Russia has not only refused to perform some of the articles of the Treaty of Paris, the ink of which is scarcely yet dry, but has evasively attempted to wriggle out of others of them. But this crafty and unscrupulous Power will fail to profit by her own wrong, and may find to her cost that all attempts to sow disunion between England and France will only serve the more firmly to unite civilized nations against falsehood, fraud, and diplomatic trickery.

[Correspondence of the Courier.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.

The American Government has entered upon an important negotiation with New Grenada. Our relations with that republic are precarious and unsatisfactory. The treaty of 1846, negotiated under the dictation of the President elect, imposes upon New Granada obligations which she is not able to fulfill, and upon us responsibilities of a most unusual character.

Our government guaranteed the possession of the Isthmus to the republic under all contingencies, while upon its part the safety and dispatch of the American mails were stipulated. This latter engagement involves a great deal of expense and embarrassment. It renders necessary the maintenance of a police force for the sole advantage of this country, which is entirely beyond the means of the straightened government of Granada.

In view of these facts, and of the enormous dependent interests, our government proposes to obtain an absolute cession of a strip of territory which shall embrace the whole of the route of the railroad, together with the port of Aspinwall on this side, and a terminus on the Pacific.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.

The Fillmore American Council of Massachusetts met in this city yesterday afternoon. Resolutions were adopted acknowledging the supremacy of the National American organization, declaring in favor of the purification of the ballot, and the prevention of any interference of church hierarchies with politics; the protection of American men, American rights, and American interests; an open Bible and free schools; a registry law in every State; a modification of the naturalization laws; and, in fine, for the general principle that Americans shall rule America.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.

A letter to the Democrat from Lawrence, the 8th, says fifteen State prisoners have been acquitted, seven of whom were rearrested on the charge of robbing the Franklin post-office.

The plan of the coming election is that a committee shall canvass the Territory, with a petition, asking Congress to give the seat to Reeder and protesting against the admission of Whitfield, he having been illegally elected.

A large quantity of clothing has arrived and is being distributed among the destitute.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.

The Southern mail brings New Orleans papers of Friday.

An arrival from Brazos Santiago brings dates to the 1st inst., which confirm the capture of Camiqua by Vidaurri, and show his movement to be a formidable one, which is gaining ground daily. His next advance will be upon Matamoras.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.

Captain Hartstein, in command of the British discovery bark Resolute, has been fully instructed by the Navy Department relative to the course to be pursued by him in the execution of his trust, and takes out a letter to Lord Clarendon, from the State Department, enclosing the joint resolution of Congress for the purchase of the vessel from the American crew, who found it abandoned in the Arctic Ocean, for presentation to the British Government, and expressing the gratification of the administration on behalf of the people of the United States in tendering this token of the friendly feelings by which our country is actuated. The time for this international courtesy is considered here as most opportune in view of the settlement of the Central American question.

According to information received at the Navy Department, the new steam frigate Roanoke, at Norfolk, will in the course of a week be in a condition to have her machinery tested.

The several Departments are engaged in preparing the annual reports, and it is said that the President's message is the subject of Executive deliberation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.

The contracts for deepening the Mississippi river were concluded yesterday with Messrs. Craig & Righton, of Newport, Ky. They contract to execute the work and maintain it for 4½ years for $320,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.

Mr. Pennington, Chief Clerk in the 2d Auditor's office, was dismissed yesterday, and Dr. Cathcart appointed in his place.

The President has been closely occupied to-day in the preparation of his annual message. It is said that he will indirectly review his own administration, and show what it has accomplished, especially in connection with Foreign Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.

A meeting of the Republican Association of this city was held last evening. Resolutions were unanimously passed for the continuance of their organization upon the principles of their old platform and those of the Philadelphia Republican Convention.

A committee was appointed to draft an address and resolutions of a congratulatory character to the friends of Fremont and freedom and urging upon them the importance of keeping up their local organizations.

Remarks were made laudatory of Col. Fremont and expressive of gratification at the result of the election in the free States, but the association deemed it injudicious at this time to make any presidential nomination for 1860.

It appeared by the Secretary's report that the Washington Republican Association had published and circulated about four million documents during the campaign, comprising 80 different kinds. Among them were 100,000 copies of Blair's letter, about 300,000 copies of Mr. Seward's speech, 210,000 copies of Mr. Sumner's crime against Kansas, 143,000 copies of Senator Wilson's speech, and 146,000 copies of Mr. Colfax's speech, together with 165,000 copies of the Kansas Investigating Committee's report.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.

The bark Adriatic, which came in collision with the steamer Lyonnais, arrived at Gloucester on the 4th of November. The captain went immediately to Belfast where he reported to the Belfast Journal that he had been run into by an unknown steamer which passed on without stopping to render assistance.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.

The steamer Texas, from San Juan, via Key West, has arrived. She connected with the Sierra Nevada, which left San Francisco on the 20th.

The Sierra Nevada passed the Orizaba on the 25th and Sonora on the 24th, both bound for San Francisco

The Texas brings 400 passengers and $127,000 in specie.

Among her passengers are Don Ferdin Ferrer, the new Nicaraguan Minister to Washington, Mr. Wheeler, American Minister to Nicaragua, and Col. Fabens, a bearer of dispatches from Gen. Walker.

The dates from Grenada brought by the Texas are to the first instant.

Matters in Nicaragua had been quiet since the battle of Masaya. General Walker was awaiting the arrival of the expected recruits before marching again upon Masaya and Leon. Gen. Hensinger, who superseded Goicouria, was drilling the army in the use of mountain howitzers and Minnie rifles. The whole army now numbers 2,000 men, and they were all in good spirits and eager for an engagement with the enemy. It was thought a decisive battle would be fought at Masaya about the 10th of November.

Advices from the mines are favorable. A new silver vein has been opened and extensive copper mines have been found in the vicinity of Bocoa.

A topographical and geological survey of the State is to be commenced shortly under Prof. Jas. T. Hodge.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.

It is satisfactorily ascertained that whatever the administration is contemplating relative to Panama and Aspinwall, no one can speak upon the subject as to any precise line of action which it proposes to take, except that the rights of our citizens individually, and the interests of our Government will be vigorously enforced and protected by means promising to be more direct and efficient than those heretofore employed. The subject has proved embarrassing to the administration, and occupied a large share of executive deliberation.

Gen. John H. Eaton, formerly prominent in political circle, died this morning at the age of 68 years.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

It appears by returns received from the General Land Office that the number of bounty land warrants located under the act of the 3d of March, 1855, is 73,574, covering more than eight and a half millions of acres; leaving, the 1st of October, about 99,000 under the same law unlocated.

The Treasury Department will shortly issue a volume embracing the revenue laws with additional instructions and explanations with regard to the whole subject.

The Land and Indian Bureaus have sent out joint instructions to Kansas to guard against combinations of speculators for the purchase of the Delaware reserved lands. The sales are to be stopped should such associations appear.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18.

Postmaster Kendall was acquitted last night on the Texas case—last charge.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

CAPE ISLAND, Nov. 18.

The steamship City of Washington passed here last evening, bound for Philadelphia. Her dates are to the 5th inst.

The steamer Niagara, from Boston, arrived out on the evening of the 2d.

Paris.—Private letters from Paris do not indicate any decided change in the money market, and, although the position of the Bank of France is supposed to have slightly improved, there is as yet scarcely any tendency to return of general confidence.

London, 5th.—The Madrid Gazette of Nov. 2d publishes a decree establishing the law of 1844 as regards the press.

France.—The Neapolitan Minister had not left Paris, and he held language as if he intended to remain. Some writer remarks that the advent of Redschid Pacha secures a minister not likely to be influenced by Russian intrigues.

Count Resselef would proceed to Compaigne on Tuesday, to deliver to the Emperor an autograph letter from the Czar. A good deal of discontent prevails in the manufacturing districts of France, owing to apprehensions of commercial reform without even the immediate agency of legislation. The Times' Paris correspondent says the tariff question is likely to add to the difficulties of the Imperial Government, and the manufacturers express their dissatisfaction and affirm that the Emperor maintained the prohibitive system, for which they voted for him for the Presidency as well as the Empire.

The Morning Herald's Paris correspondent states that commercial accounts agree in admitting a greater abundance of money and the certainty that no money crisis is to be feared through inability to meet engagements.

The Times's correspondent writes on the 31st of October that the influence of Russia in the Danubian principalities increase from day to day and the Russian Consul General was again master of the situation in Serria.

The same writer says that England is quite as inclined to the proposed conference as Austria.

Advices from Constantinople of the 23d state that the ultimatum from England has been forwarded to the Shah of Persia.

The Persian army was proceeding with the siege of Herat. It was fortifying the environs, of which it had obtained possession after having defeated the Affghans, six thousand of whom had surrendered.

A dispatch from Vienna dated 2d inst. states that on the 23d of October it was settled at Constantinople between the Porte and England and Austria that the occupation of the Black Sea and Danubian Principalities should be prolonged.

The British squadron off the Isle of Serpents has been reinforced.

A dispatch from Toulon says the Neapolitan squadron does not stir, nevertheless it is taking on board provisions and munitions of war for six months.

The Morning Post correspondent writes on Monday evening that Mr. Pecre had arrived from Naples and would leave on Tuesday for London.

Lord Granville was in Paris, and would visit Compaigne.

The Neapolitan Minister had not left Paris.

PARTICULARS IN REFERENCE TO THE FRENCH STEAMSHIP LYONNAIS—STATEMENT OF THE SECOND OFFICER OF THE SHIP BEFORE THE CONSULATE GENERAL.

Statement to the French Consul.

The Marquis de Montholon, in his capacity of Consul General of France, has received a full report of the loss of the Lyonnais from Mr. Luguierre, second officer of the French steamer Lyonnais.

After being duly sworn, deponent declared that said ship, having been duly cleared at the custom-house of New York, sailed for Havre on the 30th of October, at 2 P. M., and got out to sea about dark. After quitting the pilot, at 5 P. M., we made good way, and at noon the following day (Sunday) were 195 miles from New York, with fine weather, good breeze, and averaging ten knots the hour. About 11 P. M., the night dark, the ship running eleven knots, under sail and steam, and displaying lights according to regulations, the man on the lookout called "a ship to starboard, bearing down on us full sail!" The whistle, which had been put on board at New York, and which can be heard ten miles off, was immediately sounded.

The helm was put hard-a-port on the instant; but nevertheless a three masted vessel struck the Lyonnais across the companion-way; amidships. The bowsprit of the ship broke with the concussion, and stove in the side of our vessel from the companion-way as far as the shrouds, seriously damaging the two starboard boats, one of them an English life-boat. The collision broke away the iron plates of the coal bunkers, letting in the water. We continued on our course during about ten minutes; but the water almost immediately extinguished the fires. The unknown vessel, in clearing away from us, left on the deck of the Lyonnais part of her figure-head, representing a black dragon, with gilt mane, red eyes, open mouth, with gilt dart in it. At the moment of collision, Captain Devaulx rushed to the wheel; the first lieutenant, Mr. Gustave Matthiew, was on his watch, and deponent was at his post on deck. As soon as the engines stopped, Mr. Gigneux, the chief engineer, came up and declared that water was pouring in at the coal bunkers and that the ship was sinking. The pumps were immediately set going, but floating cinders choked up the valves, and they became useless. We then had recourse to buckets and formed a chain, whilst part of the crew and some of the passengers went below to shift the cargo from starboard to port, but, as the water continued to rise, the captain ordered the cargo to be thrown overboard.

During this time some of the passengers—amongst them two old sea captains—a few of the officers and a number of sailors were busy covering the side of the ship with a large studding sail, whilst the carpenters from the inside were endeavoring to stop the leak with matresses, quilts, &c. The opening in the side of the ship was at the water line, and appeared to be two feet square. Our exertions were all of no avail, as the sea was growing rough and we were unable to careen the steamer. Although over a dozen mattresses and similar articles were propped against the hole, it became impossible to withstand the pressure of the water. We commenced sheathing the ship outside with a large awning, which seemed to stop the leak for a time. During all this the baling never ceased, but as we found the water increased rapidly, the conviction was forced upon us that a second hole existed beneath the water line. Notwithstanding throwing overboard the cargo and the continued bailing out, the ship was sinking rapidly by the stern. Two large casks were then used to bail the water, the captain and officers lending a helping hand with the tackle. For a moment we thought the water was decreasing, but it soon overpowered us. The bailing had lasted from 8 P. M. to 3 P. M., and the men were exhausted with fatigue.

The captain then lowered the boats and embarked the passengers and crew. In order to be prepared for the worst, a raft had been built during the day, of top masts, spars, cabin doors, boards, chicken coops, &c., &c., and on it were placed two barrels of wine, two puncheons of water, and various kinds of eatables, sufficient to last the fifty persons placed upon it, at least a month. In the first cutter were some twenty-five persons, among whom were the first and second engineers, the steward, his nephew, all the cabin servants, (ten in number); this boat was under the command of the chief officer, Mr. Roussell. This boat had on board compass, charts, chronometers, a sextant, and provisions for two weeks, with complete set of new sails. A second boat, same size of the former, took off twenty-five persons; she had the same amount of food, nautical instruments and new sails as the first cutter, and was under the command of the two sea captains. A life-boat, containing about twenty persons, and having, like the other, a complete set of sails, provisions, and instruments, was placed under the orders of Mr. Dubiot, third lieutenant. Another life-boat, containing eighteen persons, with provisions for two weeks, was placed under the command of deponent. The various boats, once equipped, were kept during the night in the neighborhood of the wreck, the captain remaining on board the latter with the first lieutenant, four petty officers, stewardess, and Messrs. Clairin and Bonestic; the doctor and purser. Two yawls, which might each hold six persons, were moored to the wreck. During the night the life-boat, commanded by Mr. Dubiot, which had been damaged at the moment of the collision, was carried by the waves against the raft, and immediately sunk; those in her were rescued by the raft.

At 7 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday, the 4th inst., the Captain, perceiving that the ship could no longer float, and was likely to sink every moment ordered those on board to embark in the yawls; he, himself, was the last to quit the ship. Before the officers took to the boats under their respective commands, the Captain called them into the deck house of the steamer, and pointed out to them on the chart the spot in which they were, and explained to them the direction they must follow, in order to reach the nearest land. At 8 o'clock, A. M., the three boats made headway towards the north-west in company. On quitting the wreck, the Captain was seen with his men in one yawl, and first officer with purser in the other, near the raft. The Captain declared his intention of remaining by the wreck until the Lyonnais sunk. The raft was moored to the hull with a ten fathom hawser, and a man stood ready with an axe to cut loose when she sunk.

The three boats kept company until 5 P. M., when a thick fog set in, and deponent being to leeward of the other two lost sight of them. He put about to rejoin them, but not finding them he continued his course to the northwest, without compass or instruments. At 9 P. M. the wind commenced blowing from the north, and during the three following days he ran before the wind, it blowing a gale. Passing over the banks two men were frozen to death—one a fireman, the other a passenger about sixty years of age, name unknown. Threw the bodies overboard. The survivors, deponent included, suffered horribly from cold, snow and hail falling incessantly, whilst the sea, breaking over them, had spoiled nearly all their bread and provisions.

6th.—At 6 P. M. saw a schooner to windward, but the state of the sea would not allow us to reach her.

7th.—Heavy swell, tempestuous sea, but rather moderating. Had little rest during the day. Evening a calm.

8th.—Early in the morning saw a three-masted vessel about five miles off. Pulled towards her; but taking no notice of the signals made by us, she kept on her course towards the north. We followed in the same direction until

9th—Sunday.—About 8 A. M. saw a sail near horizon. Rowed towards her, but, a breeze springing up, and the ship going in the same direction as ourselves, we could not reach her. It was at this time that deponent saw another sail on the port side, bearing down towards them. After three hours of fatigue and hard rowing, we reached her, and found her to be the bark Elise, of Bremen, Capt. Nordenbolott, bound from Baltimore to Bremen. The captain took us all on board, and seemed happy in giving all the care and attention required under the circumstances. Our boat, with all it contained, was hoisted on board. Deponent asserts that with the courage and energy displayed by his men they could have kept the sea in their boat four days longer, which fact leads him strongly to believe that the other boats will also be picked up.

10th.—At 7 A. M. the vessel on which they were spoke another, of the same name, from Hamburg, going to New York, with 159 German emigrants. The captain in a most kindly manner, for which he cannot be too highly praised, and regardless of his great number of passengers, consented to take those of us on board who desired to return to New York. All availed themselves of this offer, with the exception of Mr Schedell, (late British Vice Consul,) and his wife, who preferred going to Bremen. After four days' sail the bark Elise landed us at New York, the 14th of November, at 5 P. M.

Statement of a Female Passenger.

Flora Solomon, residing in this city, had been on a visit to her friends in France and was on board the ill-fated Lyonnais. She relates the occurrence in substance as follows:

"On the night of the wreck I had retired, when about 11 o'clock I was awakened by a great noise and the cries of passengers from all parts of the vessel. I at once got up, and the passengers were running about in great confusion and alarm. They said the vessel had struck another one, and they were afraid they should all be drowned. The second mate said he thought the other vessel went down as soon as she struck, because he heard screams, and a noise that sounded like the sinking of a ship; but it was so foggy we could not see.

"The water came into the vessel in great quantities, and we were all in constant fear of going to the bottom. We staid here a day and a half, when about eighteen sailors and passengers got into one of the life-boats, and I among the rest. We had no bread or water, and no place to lie down, and expected every minute would be the last. The only food we had was some meat and preserves—the biscuit which we had were all spoiled, and we suffered so much from thirst that we could not relish what we had to eat. One of the poor sailors died from thirst, fatigue, and cold, and his body was thrown into the sea, and in a little while one of the passengers, a man I did not know, died also from the same causes. We were on this boat six days, without comfort or rest, and in constant fear of drowning; though some of us got so stupid from our sufferings that we did not care how soon we went down.

"I was well and strong, and endured the suffering to which we were exposed much better than many others; but when we were finally taken up I hardly knew anything for some time, and my feet are now so swollen and sore that I can scarcely walk."

La Lyonnais was built in England in 1855, and was regarded as a very staunch vessel. She was built with five water-tight compartments, and it was supposed she would float so long as any two of them should remain intact. She has been running in the line since its establishment; about eight months ago.

The following is a correct list of her passengers, 39 in number:

Mrs. Frances C. Dammer, Mrs. Cora A. Dammer, M. Solomon, Mrs. Strong, Mr. Bailey and lady, Philip Gugliemel, J. F. Bassford, lady, children and servant, Don Vincente, Dias Comas, Don Jose de Ulate, lady, and servant, Herman Huber and lady, Albert Sumner, lady, daughter, and servant, T. G. Gibson, Mr. Schedel and lady, Mr. Van Luis, C. Beaugrand, E. D. Montigny, Mr. Trabucca, Mr. Ucello, Laurent Marin and child, [illegible] Navou, Rev. John B. Cocagne, Saul Sasportas, A. Louette, D. Lestrange, A. Frolein, M'lle Enestine Bellott.

Mr. Albert Sumner is a brother of Hon. Charles Sumner, and has resided for some years at Newport, Rhode Island. It is a singular and melancholy coincidence that another brother of Mr. Sumner, Horace, a young man of great promise, lost his life by drowning at the wreck of the ship Elizabeth, on Fire Island in 1850, on which occasion Margaret Fuller, Ossoli, her husband and child, also perished.

There were no steerage passengers, but two or three men who worked for their passage are reckoned with the crew, making the whole number on board 132 souls, of whom only sixteen are known to be living. The following are the names of the saved—passengers:

Mr. Schedel and wife, Flora Solomon, M. Doming, M'lle. Ernestine Bellott.

Mr. Schedel and wife remained on the Bremen bark. The others arrived here on the Hamburg bark.

The sufferings of these unfortunates may be imagined. At present they are likely to recover, but their limbs are frozen and swollen. The ladies suffered terribly, but bore up with the fortitude for which the sex is so distinguished in the presence of real danger.

The disaster occurred at about ten miles north of Nantucket Light.

A Steamer to go in Search.

The steamship Marion, Captain Porter, of the Charleston line, has been chartered to go in search, and was to start on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

The Marion will be provisioned for a ten days cruise. She will be provided with ten inch hawsers, and every other requisite to tow the wreck of the Lyonnais into port, if it should be discovered afloat.

One of the partners of the Messrs. Poirrer, together with the rescued second mate, and one of the officers of the steamship Vigo, of the same line will go out in the Marion.

STEAMER SUPERIOR—ITEMS OF THE WRECK.—Mr. A J Foster, one of the passengers saved, has published a statement of the circumstances attending the wreck of the Superior, and the perils and sufferings of the survivors. He says:

"I was sitting in the cabin. She made a list over to the leeward. Passengers all rushed out to the windward, clinging to the rail. They all thought she was sinking. Capt. Jones came along, and said, "Make yourselves easy, we will throw over the deck load." The wheelsman said the rudder was broken. Mr. Minter and myself got the ladies back into the cabin, and seated them on the floor, it being impossible for them to stand. I then went below, where they were throwing over the freight; remained there a few moments, and went to the cabin. As I went up, noticed the smoke-pipes were gone. After the engine was stopped we attempted to get life preservers for the ladies, and found them of no use. By this time she was drifting towards the rocks.

All was confusion, all trying to save themselves with doors, &c., wailing for her to strike. It was blowing very heavy, a sleety, chilly rain and snow. I noticed that Mr. Minter and sisters had got on the hurricane deck, and got hold of the life-boat. I helped my sister and a boy, Wm. Sissons on the hurricane deck. When we were on the way up she struck and her stern swung around. The sea struck so hard that it threatened to throw over the boat. I should think we were there about five minutes when a heavy sea struck her, and she gave a lurch, and her deck parted in the middle and fell in. A number of men rolled down. The deck parting drew my attention, and the first I saw of the boat she was in the water. But a moment after I got hold of the boat, a heavy sea capsized her, a piece of timber struck me on the head, knocking me senseless. When I came to I found myself strangling. I reached out to grasp something, and caught a rope. I crawled out of the water, and found it was the painter of the boat. I heard some one speak, and crawled upon the rocks; there I found Mr. Davis, mate, and the boy Sissons, whom I had not seen since I jumped of the wreck.

They were all ashore that were saved. During the night we heard some one hallooing, and when daylight came, we discovered it to be persons on the wheels of the boat. They called for assistance. We could not give them any, and in a few hours all washed off.

The persons ashore after daylight tried every means to make a fire, but all attempts failed. They kept exercising during the day to keep from freezing, and at night made a shelter with mattresses and pieces of the wreck and passed its lonely watches. Towards noon the second day the winds lulled, and the sea run down.

After rowing about, looking for a place to get up the rocks, we landed and crawled up, and stamped about until morning. When daylight appeared, all started to find the light-house to get assistance. The snow was six inches deep, and it was very hard traveling. A part of them were some distance ahead, and, after traveling about three miles, met Capt. Smith, the light-house keeper, coming to our assistance.

He told me it was only a mile to the house, and he would go and get the men and boy. When he found them, the boy Sisson was dead. He brought the two men along with him.

CAMELS FOR THE UNITED STATES.—A letter from Constantinople to the New York Journal of Commerce (Oct. 7) says:

The steamship Supply has again come out to the Mediterranean for a cargo of camels, and is daily expected at Smyrna, where Mr. Heep is now engaged selecting the best kind for transportation to Texas. The Ottoman Government has sent an order to the Governor General of Smyrna to see that every assistance be given to Mr. Heep in carrying out the project of his Government, and I hear that he will probably make a visit into the interior of Asia Minor—to Sardis or Komiah—in pursuance of his instructions. The Sultan has ordered the Governor-General of Smyrna to give Mr. Heep six of the finest camels of the country for his Government, in the view of evincing the interest which he takes in the successful introduction of camels into the United States. Last year the sudden departure of the Supply from Constantinople prevented her taking the camels offered by the Sultan.

BRECKINRIDGE COAL OIL.—A Washington letter says:

The Light-House Board has just received bids for the furnishing of 95,000 gallons of oil for the supply of the Light-House service during the coming year. Among the bids received was one from the Breckinridge Coal Company of Kentucky, proposing to supply oil made from their coal. This was something quite unexpected; and as the bid for this novel article was a low one, the Board found themselves in something of a quandary. The Government, however, has had laid before it such apparently indisputable evidences of the superior illuminating quality of this oil, of its inaptness to gum, and its power to resist a lower temperature than the winter strained sperm oil, that it has ordered a scientific test to be made. If the result proves satisfactory, the Breckinridge Co. will get the contract next year, at a price far below the lowest bid for the necessary quality of fish oil.

[From the St. Louis Democrat of Thursday.]

GREAT DISASTER!—CITY BLOCK RAZED TO THE GROUND—*About 40 Business Firms Burnt Out.*—We have just returned from witnessing one of the most serious conflagrations that has occurred in our city since the great fire which destroyed a large portion of it some years ago. The alarm of fire was first sounded by the boats at the landing, a little after 10 o'clock last night. The City Block occupied the space between Market and Walnut streets, the levee and alley behind, and consisted of, we believe, thirteen distinct stores, five stories high in front and four at the back. The block was occupied by probably forty different firms, the names of all of which we have not learned. We are unable at this late hour to give an extended account of the fire, and will, therefore, only state that in a very short time the entire block was a mass of burning and smouldering ruins, the walls having fallen down in different sections.

The firms, as we wrote them down from the sign boards on the front of the buildings during the progress of the fire, are these:

Anderson & Lamaroux, Betts & Mellen, Naples Packet Co., S. Sauderson, Scott & Whitelaw, W. O. Wheeler, S. J. Wetherell & Co., Mason Johnson, Jas. E. Darst, M. E. Power, S. M. Edgell & Co., C. Clarke & Co., City Hall Saloon, W. A. Jennings, Brady & Bro., Simmons & Leadbetter, T. B. Taylor & Co., D. R[illegible]nel, G. P. Theobald & Co., J. E. Elder, [illegible] Whitmore, Anglerodt & Barth, Sanford & Crane, E. C. Angerodt, McEnnis & Co., Corcoran & Mulholland, and John J. Roe.

These firms include boat stores, liquor dealers, produce and forwarding merchants, and other business. The entire loss will not fall short probably of $1,000,000. There was a vast quantity of produce, &c., stored away in the cellars and other parts of the buildings, not a tithe of which was saved. There were several miraculous escapes, and must have been several accidents.

VOTE OF RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	Fremont.	Buchanan.	Fillmore.
Bristol	603	337	118
Kent	1,260	566	75
Newport	1,170	650	647
Providence	6,903	4,432	331
Washington	1,443	595	152
Total	11,379	6,580	1,663

Fremont over Buchanan 4,799
Fremont over Fillmore 9,716

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.

A party of four Americans, consisting of David Nichols, late a merchant of New York; Dr. P. B. Cabell, of Danville, Virginia; and Messrs. Collier and Kennedy, of St. Louis, were recently surrounded and attacked by a party of sixteen Camanche Indians, about 150 miles north of Zacatecas, Mexico. Cabell killed one Indian, who had slightly wounded him with an arrow. The remainder of the party escaped without injury.

LANCASTER, Penn., Nov. 18.

Bank suspended this morning by the officers elected yesterday, believing its inability to meet the run.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.

The Southern mail to day brings nothing from beyond Mobile.

An accident occurred on the South Carolina railroad on Saturday, in consequence of the breaking of a rail; three cars were broken to pieces and a number of persons injured—two of them fatally.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 19.

The U. S. steamer Marion, Capt. Foster, in search of the wrecked Lyonnais, put in here to-day. She has cruised off Nantucket shoals since Monday, having been 70 miles southeast of Nantucket. She experienced heavy northwest gales and rough seas. On the 18th, lon. 71 30, spoke the barque J. B. Bertram for Boston, which had been in the vicinity of Nantucket for three days and had seen nothing of either the boats or steamer.

At 1:30 P. M. of the same day spoke the schooner Eugenia of Falmouth, but they could give no information. At 3:30 P. M., same day, spoke ship Ocean Star, from New Orleans for Boston, and they also could give no information. The Marion put in here to gain information, if any, of the wrecked steamer, and has proceeded through Vineyard Sound, intending to make another cruise to the Southward of Nantucket.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

DISUNION—No. 8.

It has been shown that the large majority of the Southern leaders of the Democracy are disunionists; that their avowed policy for the next four years is slavery extension, and extensive reckless fillibustering for Southern aggrandisement. If this is not to be done with the express view of accomplishing disunion at the end of the four years, it will be in disregard of the probability of such calamity and reckless of the wars with foreign nations in which it may involve us. These men, constituting a majority of the Democratic members of Congress, will have sway over the President and both houses and thus control the Government for the next four years. The nation having apparently heeded their impudent threat of disunion and civil war if power was taken from them, they will condescend to postpone that calamity for four years longer, but in the meantime we must submit to all their reckless projects for Southern aggrandisement, slavery extension, and indefinite fillibustering. These are the terms on which these, our masters, will condescend to govern this great nation and postpone disunion and civil war for another four years.

In the meantime the nation will have to consider whether ignominious submission to such masters is a thing of necessity, whether their overthrow is an impossibility without incurring the danger and degradation of equal misrule from abolition disunionists. As Col. Benton charges and has fully proved by his book, these two descriptions of disunionists have been playing into each other's hand for a common object, ever since the days of nullification, by means of the perpetual agitation of the slavery question. The problem to be propounded to the sober Union-loving men of the whole nation is whether they have not the power to relieve the country from the rule of one of these detestable factions without necessarily confiding the Government temporarily to the other. In other words, whether a great Union-preserving party cannot be formed, whose cardinal principle shall be cordial detestation of both these factions and with strength sufficient to crush both into deserved degradation and insignificance.

To test the ability of the nation to do this, we must first ascertain the probable strength of each of these factions upon the distinctive feature of disunion characterising both. There has never been any distinct, unmixed question of disunion presented to the voters either in the North or the South, and therefore no direct test of popular sentiment on that subject anywhere out of South Carolina. The popular basis of either faction can therefore be but conjecturally ascertained.

As to the Southern faction, we have very good means of approximating the truth. The census shows that there are only some three hundred and fifty thousand slave owners in the nation. In the slave States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri there are no disunionists, and their 108,000 slave owners have to be deducted from the whole number, which leaves only some 240,000 in the other ten slave States. A large majority of the slave owners in Kentucky are Whigs and earnest opponents of these Democratic leaders. The presumption is that such also is the fact in Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, and Missouri. If to the Whigs in the other ten slave States we add the Union-loving Democrats, whose whole patriotism is not circumscribed by their slave property, it would be fair to say that at least two-thirds should be taken from the aggregate. But to be perfectly certain take only a half and that will leave 120,000 as the sum total of slave-holding disunionists. Or take the 160,000 owners in the ten States who own less than ten slaves (and whose patriotism could not be presumed to be materially influenced by such ownership) from the 240,000, and the remainder is only 80,000. Deduct a half of these for Whigs and Union Democrats and the residue is only 40,000. Of these fully a third are women and minors having no vote. But take away only a fourth and we have 30,000 as the grand sum total of disunion voters for our real masters, who, by a supposed community of interest and concert of action, have acquired an influence which holds us in political thraldom. Or take the other mode of estimate and deduct a fourth for women and minors from the 120,000 and we have 90,000 as the true number of our masters. The insignificance of either number is sufficiently humiliating to our national pride and our individual feelings of independence as freemen.

As to the number of Abolition disunionists we have no means of getting accurately at their numbers. But by considering them all as disunionists, and taking the vote for their candidate in 1852 as the vote of their numbers, they do not exceed some 200,000. There is, however, this marked distinction between them and the Southern disunionists, they possess neither individually nor in the aggregate much wealth, nor have they political influence or power beyond their mere numbers. They are scattered throughout the sixteen Northern States, and so far as known were never able to concentrate sufficient influence to obtain the government of the smallest city, unless the soft or freesoil segment of the New York Democracy are all set down as abolitionists. They, it is believed, have always held large control of patronage in that State. The abolitionists, few as they are in numbers, and destitute as they are of political power, patronage, and influence, are little to be dreaded as the successors to the power of the Democratic party, if the latter be broken down. For the accomplishment of that great work there needs no coalition or fusion with abolitionists. They need be nothing more than unheeded on lookers of the contest. The utmost they have been able to accomplish has been to send three or four Senators to Congress by the purchase of Democratic votes. Previous to the recent excitement they were never able by their own strength to send more than three or four to the House of Representatives.

It is not intended to intimate that those thirty or ninety thousand slaveholders are by any means the only Southern disunionists. Would that it were so. South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi could, of their superabundance, exhibit them to an amount nearly equal to the largest of those numbers. What is meant is that those few slave holding voters have, for sinister and selfish motives, by their wealth and party discipline, influenced a portion of the people of the South who are non-slaveholders or small holders, and who never would have entertained the feeling but for such influence. The few are responsible for the aberration of the many. Those few have tremendous power. They may be correctly said to be the masters of this nation. By dexterity, concert, and bold perseverance they have attained to the fruition of that for which Mr. Calhoun so long schemed. They are his disciples, still under the influence of his superior mind and paying the nation that legacy of revenge which he bequeathed in retribution for his personal defeats. To vast mental powers, far-reaching sagacity, and great personal address, he united a stainless purity of private character, which gave great command over all inferior minds that came within the orbit of his personal influence. With aims and tactics taught by him these men have acquired the complete dominance of the Democratic party, and through that they arbitrarily rule the nation. But unlike him, they are unscrupulous as to the means they employ. To effect his great object of consolidating the South into an undivided party against the North, he would have contented himself with efforts to operate upon the masses, by direct appeals to their reason and sinister play upon their passions. Untrammeled by moral restraint, they have played the more rapid and successful game of individual seduction and general corruption. By the lure of a Presidential nomination they seduce a Northern aspirant and his friends into a betrayal of their party pledges and their constituents and becoming the ostensible fathers of that reckless measure, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. By a similar lure and a little bullying they prevent another aspirant from applying his *veto* to that measure and coerce his friends into its support. In the same way they deter the friends of a third aspirant and extort from him his famous Ostend bid for the nomination.

By Mr. Calhoun's famous cohesive principle, "the principle of public plunder," they hold the Northern portion of the Democracy in submissive obedience. These and other subordinates they compel to perpetrate or countenance them in the perpetration of the most detestable frauds on the popular franchise. They levy a black mail of ten per cent on the salary of every officer and contribute largely themselves to the vast corruption fund with which they control elections. One of them secures the electoral vote of Louisiana by procuring eighteen hundred fraudulent certificates of naturalization and getting seven hundred men vote in two different precincts. This man, the contriver of the celebrated Plaquemine fraud, is rewarded with high station! His peculiar talent is employed in superintending the all-important last October election in Pennsylvania, and the vote of Philadelphia alone is swelled sixteen thousand. He is now pointed to as the most influential adviser of Buchanan with recognized right to demand any position he may choose to claim within the gift of the party. To the notorious Empire club of bullies they give a public reception in the Presidential palace for their service in driving native Americans from the polls, and their President returns them thanks and makes their leader an office holder, and thereby a pensioner on the government.

By importing voters and using herds of Irish to vote twice and thrice they swell the vote of Indiana fifty thousand beyond what it had been only two years before. By similar means they swell the vote of their party several thousand in Kentucky and Illinois. Election judges chosen by their party stuff the ballot boxes in New York, and their partisans use fraudulent certificates of naturalization in Pennsylvania. By pushing the spoils principle to its extremes they have rendered ours the most corrupt government in the world, the city government of New York alone excepted.

This picture may be too highly colored, but popular opinion among their political opponents, guided by the only attainable information, gives it the sanction of entire belief.

These men are equally loose in their political morals as to great measures of national policy and principles of government. They make party pledges to be kept only so far as it suits them. In the pithy language of the New York Democrat to Colonel Benton, they swallow party platforms as they do ipecac, only to throw them up again. They coalesce and fuse with men of all shades of political opinion and action. Union and disunion, pro-slavery and anti-slavery, freesoilers and slavery extensionists, strict and loose constitutional constructionists, pro and anti squatter sovereignty, pro and anti-internal improvement, pro and anti-tariff, are mingled together in one common mass, one great amalgam of corrupt fusion, with no one distinctive feature to characterise the whole but the spoils principle. Any man is a true and trusty member of the party who supports the party nominations, let his opinions on fundamental principles and votes on great measures of policy be what they may. Their elected President has recently been detected in writing a letter to be published in California on the eve of the election there, pledging himself to support a Pacific railroad despite the party platform denunciation of internal improvement, and which he did not dare to have published in time to be known in the Atlantic States before the election. He is the same man who, on his responsibilities as a gentleman and a man of veracity, certified to the people of Pennsylvania that Mr. Polk was as good a tariff man as Mr. Clay.

Despite all his natural predilections in favor of the people of his own section, despite his duty as a just and honest magistrate, and despite the national honor pledged in the guaranties contained in the Nebraska bill, they compel President Pierce and the free State members of his cabinet to connive at the murder, robbery, and persecution of the free State settlers in Kansas, to connive at, if not to instigate, their virulent persecution under laws and rulers made and appointed by a Legislature elected by a horde of five thousand armed Missourians, laws which eminent members of the party were compelled to admit in the Senate were "unconstitutional, tyrannical, and a disgrace not only to the nation but to civilization," laws so infamous that, for fear of their effect on the election, they themselves unanimously voted to repeal, even though they thereby nullified their famous "popular sovereignty principle," the inauguration of which was their pretext for the repeal of the Missouri compromise.—Though for the sake of the election they tardily permitted the restoration of peace and order in Kansas, yet the persecution is still going on. Every man who has taken any pains to inform himself is aware of the fact that the pro-slavery party committed four times as many murders, robberies, and other outrages upon the free State settlers as have been committed by their adversaries; yet, whilst the free State men are indicted and prosecuted by the hundred, not a single pro-slavery man has been indicted or prosecuted, and the Judge who had the folly or wickedness to instruct a Grand Jury that it was their duty to indict freemen for constructive treason is permitted to retain his seat on the bench. How fearful the power which could coerce President Pierce and his official advisers into such subserviency! How still more fearful is the responsibility which he and those advisers owe to history, to conscience, to country, and to God!

In disregard of their party pledge and of the prophetic warning of Mr. Buchanan and all our wisest statesmen, they intentionally or recklessly "goaded the people to fury" by the repeal of the Missouri compromise. Finding that this was likely to lose them the control of the Government, they form a treasonable conspiracy extending through some ten States. They pack the Legislatures of those States with majorities composed of their tools, and when the hazard of their downfall becomes imminent they audaciously threaten the nation with disunion and civil war if power is taken from them. Conscious of their strength, they even dare to threaten that they will silence the opposition of the Union men in their respective States by "neighborhood civil war," carried on with the aid of "armed slaves" according to Governor Wise, or by the "swift attention of vigilance committees" according to Mr Clingman. That they had the abundant wickedness to have fulfilled these diabolical threats, let the party's management of the affairs of Kansas testify.

Such are our masters, and a hard set of masters they are. Such an oligarchy is not the government our fathers won and transmitted to us. It has no semblance to well-ordered civil liberty. So much power, so corruptly and recklessly used, might appal any but true freemen. With us it can have no other effect than to rouse the nation, nerve every patriot heart, and impel to a zealous, united, well-concerted resistance, which will enable us to cast the foul incubus from the vitals of our country.

Many of these men are honorable gentlemen in all the relations of private life, men whose wealth places them above office, and who could not have been seduced into the adoption of the abominable dogma that "everything is fair in politics" and into lending even their indirect sanction to such political crimes and scoundrelism, but for the all-compelling motive of a great ultimate aim, which itself is the highest crime against society. By polluting our Government, they make it unloveable and may hope thereby to wean the Southern people from their affectionate allegiance to the Union, and prepare them for the great ultimate effort after disunion.

Insignificant as they are in numbers, their vast power is such that their overthrow will require the combined effort of every patriot in the nation. By a judicious application of their corruption fund, and by reason of the split among their adversaries, they succeeded in carrying the late election, with a majority of from two to three hundred thousand votes against them. By reason of their rule over the Democratic party they obtain the support of little more than a third of the native voters. With these, aided by the split of their adversaries, frauds upon the election, and some six hundred thousand foreign voters, they carried the election against near two-thirds of the native voters. One of their subordinates, a recently elected Governor, had the insolence to insult the whole nation, in a public speech, by boasting that they conquered their native-born fellow-citizens by the aid of foreign-born voters. With such power, so used, their overthrow is difficult, but it can be accomplished, and, once accomplished, with the public patronage taken from them, they will be reduced to an insignificance due alike to their paltry numbers and their treasonable designs.

Before the next Presidential election the fate of Kansas will be settled, and her affairs need no longer be considered as a practical question, bearing on that election. The Northern people will have had a cooling time, and their Union men will have an opportunity of separating the great mass from the contact and influence of the abolition disunionists. The Union men of the South will have had like opportunity of separating the masses from the contact and influence of the pro-slavery disunionists. The American party has been taught that the time is unpropitious for testing their peculiar aims. When the good men of both sections are thus culled from the bad and induced to postpone their mere measures of policy and unite in a common and harmonious effort to save the Union and put down both these factions, there can be no doubt as to the result. Let it be tested when it may, whenever the question of Union or disunion is distinctly put to the calm reason of the people, a large majority of both sections will be found in favor of the Union.

In the meantime let each man vow for himself, and on the sacred altar of our country obtain the vows of his sons, to an unceasing warfare against these bands of treasonable oligarchs and fanatics. Their political overthrow is indispensable, not only to the quiet, but to the very salvation of the Union.

In the last speech which Mr. Clay ever made, with his usual sagacity he foresaw the near occasion for the formation of a *distinctive Union party*, and declared that when formed he should join it regardless of all other party ties. When he was done, several old Democratic members of the Kentucky Legislature shook his hand cordially, and told him that whenever that Union party was formed they would go with him. The time for the formation of such a party has now unmistakably arrived, and good men of all denominations will now do as those Democrats then promised.

In the meantime let the Legislatures of every State where these disunion Democrats have not sway earnestly address themselves to the task of preventing frauds on elections and such alteration of the law as will prevent foreigners from voting before they are naturalized.

UNION.

FROM NICARAGUA.—We have full files of the Nicaraguense from October 7th to November 1st inclusive. The correspondent of the New Orleans Bee gives a summary of the most important intelligence and we copy his letter.

Among the wounded in the battle of Masaya we notice the names of A. Fullerton, W. Cloud, and F. Elder, all from this city. Their wounds are stated to be slight.

A long list of promotions is published. Lts. B. M. Anderson, J. F. Schorch, Jesse Williams, and Chas. Klessendorff have all been appointed captains for gallant and meritorious conduct.

Our dates from Nicaragua are to the 4th of November. Mr. Thos. E. Hatch, the purser of the Texas, furnishes the following summary to the New York papers:

Everything is quiet since the battle. General Walker was awaiting the arrival of the recruits from the United States before marching upon Masaya and Leon. In the meantime, Gen. Henningsen, who superseded Gen. Goicourria, has been very active in drilling his brigade with the mountain howitzers and mortars, which arrived after the battles of October 12 and 18, and instructing the men in the use of the Minie rifle, many of whom have already attained great proficiency. Walker's army now consists of about 2,000 fighting men, including the recent reinforcements under Col. Jaques. They are in high spirits and extremely anxious for another engagement with the enemy. The brutal and unprovoked murder of American citizens at Granada, on the 12th ult., created the strongest feeling of indignation throughout the Nicaraguan army, and they are all eager for revenge.

It was expected that Walker would fight a decisive battle about the 8th or 10 inst., unless the enemy retreated too rapidly before him.

The steamer La Virgin arrived at Granada on the 30th ult., from Ubaldo in Chontales, with a full freight of cattle, corn, and rice. Everything was quiet in that department. The accounts from the mines were very favorable. Another rich silver vein has been opened, and extensive copper mines have been discovered in the neighborhood of Boaco.

A topographical and geological survey of the State is to be made. Prof. James T. Hodge, of New York, has been appointed State surveyor and geologist. Among the passengers by the Texas are Don Femin Ferrer, formerly Provisional President of the Republic of Nicaragua and Secretary of Hacienda and Public Credit, now Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; Hon. J. H. Wheeler, U. S. Minister to Nicaragua, who returns on account of his health; Col. J. W. Fabens, bearer of dispatches; Col. B. F. Anderson, N. A., and Col. G. B. Hall, N. A.

[From El Nicaraguense, Oct. 25.]

Murder of American Citizens by the Forces of Guatemala and San Salvador.—The murder of the American citizens in the city of Granada, on the 12th of the current month, by the allied forces of San Salvador and Guatemala is one of the infamous transactions that must for ever disgrace the character of the people by whom it was committed, and bring the States that gave them such instructions under the contempt, if not the direct censure of every civilized nation.

It cannot be said that it happened by accident, or while the soldiers were in such a state of excitement as not to be aware of what they did; for as yet they had not been engaged in any action, nor had they a shot yet fired upon them by the citizens of Granada. The residence of Mr. Lawless is situated about midway between the large plaza and the Jalteba Church. His house was the first they came to inhabited by Americans, and without provocation or cause, while the American flag was flying over his door, and against his protests, they first robbed him of all that was valuable in his house, and then dragged him out from under the folds of that flag, which should have made his person sacred, and shot him with coolness and deliberation.

We do not wish to call especial attention to the death of the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, who was engaged in the pious duty of distributing the sacred Word of God among the people of this place, whom neither the sacred banner of Christ nor the flag of the United States could save from ruffianly butchery; nor to the murder of the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, nor to Mr. Carstens, who was dragged from the bosom of his family and murdered, while proclaiming that he was an American citizen, for the circumstances of their death are set forth in the annexed affidavits; nor do we wish to make any comments upon their desire to get the American Minister—who was at the time prostrated by illness—into their hands, for we feel that it would be a work of supererogation on our part, as the case will be set forth to the people of the United States by their representatives; and we doubt not that the Americans will vindicate their dignity.

But we would call attention to the fact that the flag of the comparatively small Hanseatic towns of Saxony, in Europe, was respected, while the American colors were being shot at and riddled with bullets while flying over the house of the American Minister, and served rather to induce outrage than to afford protection to those who sought its shelter, as the following affidavits will show:

LEGATION OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
Near Republic of Nicaragua,

This day personally appeared before me, Jas. George Weidmann, and makes oath that—

A strong force of the allied army of Guatamala and San Salvador attacked his house, situated in the city of Granada, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 12½ o'clock, and broke open the same. They demanded if any Americans or white people lived there, and for all arms and ammunition. They found A. M. C. Wood, Esq., an American citizen, whom they seized and took out to shoot. On this, this affiant remonstrated, getting between the parties, and assuring them that Mr. Wood, although an American, was a merchant at San Juan del Norte, and in no wise connected with the army. They then commenced robbing the house of valuable goods, moneys, and liquors, and demanded that the house of the American Legation should be pointed out, declaring still their repeated intention of murdering all Americans in the country. At this time, John B. Lawless, Esq., Rev. William J. Ferguson, of Louisiana, Rev. D. H. Wheeler, agent of the American Bible Society for Nicaragua, of Charlestown, Clarke county, Indiana, and Mr. Carstens, who had taken refuge under the American flag at Mr. Lawless's, were also seized and shot. They fired and hit the American flag which was over the house of the American Legation, and several balls penetrated the door—the Minister, Col. Wheeler, being at the time confined to bed by fever. This house, being between our house and the Grand Plaza, was in the range of the guns of the Nicaragua army, or it would have been taken and every American in it probably murdered, as they seemed to pay no respect to the flag of the United States, but had some dread of the rifles that for the time protected it, as they repeatedly declared that, if they took the American Minister, they would instantly shoot him.

J. G. WEIDMANN.

Sworn to before me, this 23d October, 1856.
JOHN H WHEELER,
United States Minister.

Several other depositions similar to the above are made. The horrible butchery of a little American boy is also mentioned.

GRANADA, November 1st, 1856.

Events of considerable interest have been for the last month occurring in this country. On the 12th ult., General Walker, with a thousand men, attacked Masaya, a strongly fortified town, twelve miles hence, in which were stationed about 1600 men of the allied army of Nicaragua, Salvador, and Guatemala, under the command of Gen. Belloso. The assault commenced early on Sunday morning, and lasted until midnight, by which time the Americans had gained one of the plazas or squares near the center of the city. At this juncture the American commander learned that Granada had been attacked that day by a large force of the enemy, and was in imminent danger of falling into their hands, as it was only garrisoned by about two hundred and seventy men, none of whom were regular soldiers, but were in great part citizens, totally unused to arms, and the sick from the hospital. Gen. Walker, therefore, set out at once for Granada with his entire command, having lost during the day only two killed and twelve wounded, with a number of stragglers from the main body, taken prisoners by the enemy.

It seems that a force of about 800 of the allies, consisting of Guatemaltecos and Chontales men, under the command of Gen. Victor Cavallos, had been stationed at Diriomo, with orders to attack Walker in the rear when he should begin the assault upon Masaya. Instead of doing so, when he learned that Granada had been left almost entirely unprotected, he set out for this place and commenced an attack upon it about noon of the 12th. There was at first a great deal of consternation among the Americans but throwing themselves into the large buildings around the plaza, they soon gained courage and fought with the most determined bravery, and succeeded in holding the point for nineteen hours, when Walker and his army arrived for their succor. There was great joy thereat, for it was the general impression that the town could not hold out until dark, as the enemy was fighting with great bravery, nay, desperation, and General Martinez, moreover, with four hundred natives, was within two hours' march of the city. Had they been victorious there would doubtless have been one of the most brutal massacres that ever disgraced the annals of war. The loss of the enemy at Granada was over two hundred in killed and some thirty in prisoners.

During the night of the 12th they had possession of the whole city, except the plaza; and many a house was sacked, and many a foul deed of murder committed. The house occupied by Mr. John B. Lawless, an American merchant, and three other Americans, two of whom were ministers of the gospel, was entered by a party of officers, and the persons above-mentioned taken to the Jalteba Church and inhumanly butchered, notwithstanding their protestations that they were Americans, who had taken no part in the contest, and the fact that they were taken without any arms whatever in their possession. Their lifeless bodies were found the next day defaced by many a brutal hack and stab and bullet hole, and excited, it is needless to say, what emotions of revenge in the bosoms of their countrymen who beheld the piteous spectacle. I am of the opinion that if they had taken the city every American in it, man, woman, and child, would have shared their fate.

The loss of the Americans in the two fights, in those who were wounded on the field and have since died, amounts to about 45—a small number compared with that of the enemy, it is true, but a heavy loss for Walker, when the gallant character of most of them is considered.

Within the six weeks past a large number of the best and bravest of the officers of the army have been killed. Among them were Lt. Col. Byron H. Cole, Lt. Col. Francisco Laule, (a Cuban) aid-de camp to the General; Chas. [illegible], Esq., collector of customs; Capt. Green, Lt. Sherman, (of New Orleans) and Capt. Millikin.

The enemy is now in Masaya, with, it is thought, about three thousand men, and being in such juxtaposition, it is naturally to be expected that a contest will take place between the two armies shortly. The enemy is making stupendous exertions to overthrow and exterminate the Americans from the country. All natives of the State capable of bearing arms are pressed into the service, and all the provisions and cattle within thirty miles of Masaya are being taken to that city. It is rumored that Gen. Carrera, President of Guatemala, is now on the march to Masaya with a heavy reinforcement. Guatemala seems to be taking the most active steps against Walker of any of the Central American States, and I conjecture that Walker in the present contest will find more trouble in this Republic than any other or all the States together. Guatemala has enjoyed uninterrupted peace for the past twelve years, and seems, under Carrera's despotic rule, to have been more rapidly advancing in civilization and wealth than have any of her sister States, notwithstanding their more liberal institutions. While the other States are paralyzed in all their movements by their empty treasuries, this State has, it is said, nearly a million of dollars in her treasury, and a constantly increasing revenue. But a greater source of apprehension than this for the Americans rests in Guatemala's being governed by a man who possesses a capacity and firmness by no means common to the military despots miscalled statesmen of Spanish America.

Rafael Carrera is no ordinary man, as the history of his life will show. A civil war arising in Guatemala, in which the black and Indian population were ranged against each other, Carrera, at the early age of eighteen, threw himself at the head of the former party, and after four years' warring succeeded in overwhelming his adversaries and was then, at twenty-two years of age, placed in the Presidency by universal acclamation. Few instances in history are recorded of individuals having risen from so humble position in life to one of such power and sway. Carrera, in early life, was very poor and it is said (it may be a poetic fiction), that he was employed previous to the revolution by the owner of a hacienda in driving pigs to the capital. Be this as it may, he has shown, since his change in place and power, great ability for governing men, and at the same time great inconsistencies of character. Guatemala, which, before his accession, was continually engaged in foreign wars and internecine feuds, has since that period had not a single war. Her agriculture and commerce have improved, and she seems to have received a greater infusion of North American and European progress than any of her sister States. Carrera, who in his boyhood was extremely illiterate, is now said to be conversant with not less than four languages, and cultivates the arts and letters in a greater degree than almost any of his countrymen. Carrera will doubtless be the champion of the serviles, as Walker of the liberals, in the present revolution.

Lieut. Col. Francisco Laule, Aid de-camp to Gen. Walker, was taken prisoner while making a charge at Masaya, and was two days afterwards shot in the plaza of that city. To retaliate, Gen. Walker ordered the execution of a Guatemalian Colonel and Captain, who were taken prisoners at the late battle of Granada. There seems to be great regret in the minds of the Americans that their enemies have forced upon them, by their inhuman conduct, the detestable practice of shooting prisoners of war.

The steamer that leaves to-day takes out a large number of passengers, among whom are Col. Wheeler, United States Minister, and Don Fermin Ferrer, ex-President. The latter gentleman, it is understood, goes as Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, Mr. Appleton Oak Smith having been recalled.

The reasons for Mr. Oak Smith's recall are not known, as are not those for the discharge from the army of the Cuban General, Goicuria, who is now in the United States.

Gen. Walker's army now consists of about 1200 men, who are well supplied with all the appliances of war, lacking provisions, which are now extremely scarce in Granada. There is as little money in the whole country as a New Orleans wholesale merchant would handle in a week, and yet such is the scarcity of many kinds of provisions, that flour sells for forty dollars a barrel, and scarce at that. Tobacco, pork, and many other kinds of produce are equally high. A carefully assorted supply of provisions from New Orleans would doubtless prove a good speculation.

A rumor of another Costa Rican invasion has caused the first infantry, consisting of 250 men, and a portion of the artillery to be sent to the Isthmus to impede their progress should they move in that direction.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 22d, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: In your paper of Nov. 15th there appeared the following card:

"*To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:*

"SPRINGFIELD, KY., Nov. 11, 1856.

"GENTLEMEN: Mr. C. D. Robinson, of Nelson county, having basely slandered me and refusing to accept a challenge in or out of this State, has left and I cannot find his whereabouts. I take this manner of informing the gentlemen that, although I promised him a cowhiding, after due reflection, and after his running off, I have concluded that it would be a disgrace to the cowhide to apply it to the back of a low, hiding, skulking coward, and that he can come back with impunity.

"Yours, &c., W. M. B."

The above card is from W. Mac. Booker, of Springfield, Ky., and is so malicious and deceptive as to require an explanation to your readers, to whom, as well as to my own friends, I beg to express my deep regret that Mr. B. has seen fit to drag our *private* differences before the public.

Like an assassin he skulks behind his initials to stab at my character through the newspaper. His charge of "slander" is an unqualified falsehood. Any statements I have ever made concerning him are entirely true. He talks about a challenge as if he had really sent me one. He indeed took pains to *inquire* "if I would accept one in or out of the State," instead of sending it formally by his "friend." It was my choice to avoid any unnecessary hostile meeting with Mr. B. from a sense of duty to myself and society, as well as a sense of delicacy in another quarter; but not to shrink from any responsibility for my acts. Hence I waived any further notice of the matter, but appointed a channel through which he could address any communications he had to make, instead of which he rushes into the papers with such vulgar abuse as is congenial to his nature.

His stuff about my running off from a threatened cowhiding is something he has manufactured during my temporary absence, and, like his talk about allowing me to return, is altogether unworthy of even this notice—which is the last I shall take of any of his communications through the papers.

CYRUS D. ROBINSON.

P. S.—My address for the next two weeks will be Madison, Indiana. C. D. R.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

The office of Capt. Meigs in the south wing of the Capitol caught fire early this morning from the furnace. When discovered the flames were extending to the other rooms but was soon suppressed. The damage is comparatively small. Most of the plans and drawings of the Capitol extension were destroyed.

MONTPELIER, Nov. 19.

The Vermont Legislature adjourned this morning, after passing a bill appropriating $20,000 to supply good clothing to the poor in Kansas.

DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE.—We invite general attention to Mr. A. W. Dudley's advertisement of his residence one mile east of Frankfort. We presume that many hundreds of our citizens have seen and admired it as they passed it in full view on the Frankfort and Lexington train of cars. It is charmingly situated on a most beautiful natural elevation, more than one hundred feet high, with its gentle and beautiful curve, embracing over three-fourths of a circle.

We regard this as really one of the most beautiful and charming residences in the West, and such must necessarily be the opinion of all who see it. We are told that the soil may be rated from hemp-land to that admirable adapted to vineyards and grasses.

MONDAY, NOV. 24, 1856.

BIRTHDAY OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL. The Louisville Journal to-day enters upon its twenty-seventh year, and, thanks to the fast appreciation of a generous public, enters upon it far more proudly, and with a lighter and freer and gladder step than it entered upon its first. It is even fresher and more exultant than on the morning of its birth. It has never before been in so full prosperity or so high hope as it is at this interesting moment. And it has never more completely deserved the lavish success it enjoys. Although it has reached and passed beyond the ordinary limits of newspaper life, we feel that it shows no signs of weakness or decay, and no abatement of vigor or charm. It is still in the morning of its useful and beautiful career.

Since the birth of the Louisville Journal, time, that changes all things, has wrought very marvellous changes in the political and moral world about us. It has made especial havoc with old antagonists, allies, and combinations. A total change, indeed, has come over the spirit of the popular dream. Individuals and schemes of policy that once figured largely in the public eye have dwindled into insignificance or passed away, and, most touching of all, the great and splendid party to which the Journal attached its youthful fortunes has fulfilled its lofty mission, and gone silently to "the tomb of the Capulets." The exactions of the national developement have been most imperative. The swelling body of the times has brooked no control. Leagues and factions and alliances of all descriptions have burst like withes from a growing tree and dropped into history before its expanding proportions. The result seems truly like some magnificent vision. No other country upon the earth can furnish a parallel to it. Under the elevating influence of our wise and benign institutions, seconded by the prevailing intellectual activity of the age, the march of enlightenment in our midst has been a theme of world wide amazement. The nation has unfolded like a bud in the Summer. The rapidity of its progress in all the manifold relations of humanity has been wholly unexampled in the annals of the world. It has remorselessly swept away every impediment from its pathway and swept onward to a pitch of civilization which only its own future can surpass.

If the Louisville Journal has not shared the fate of so many of the public agencies with or against which it put forth its young energies it is because it has been no impediment in the sweeping pathway of the national progress, but has participated zealously, however humbly, in this matchless evolution of popular virtue and refinement. If it has not gone down under the relentless tread of the national advancement it is because it has gone on before it. If it has not burst from the expanding body of the times it is because it has grown into its texture and forms a part of its integument instead of its pinching vestment. If the whirlwind of progress and the storm of improvement have not strewed it broadcast over the past it is because it has ridden on the one and shared in directing the other. It holds its existence by the impregnable tenure of enlightened sympathy with the genius of the nation. It flourishes in towering and luxuriant life because its roots are nestled in the heart of the age. This is at once the brimming spring of its achievements and the sure pledge of its hopes.

Thus nobly grounded in the past and lifting its hopes from so firm a basis into the distant future, who will not drink a flowing bumper to the Louisville Journal on its twenty seventh birthday and wish it endless glorious returns?

☞ A few of the more miserable and meddling of the Sag-Nicht papers undertake, in view of the result of the late election in Kentucky, to disparage the influence of the Louisville Journal. They throw out of view all the many other newspapers in the State, they take no account of the hundreds of able and powerful speakers who went through every county and precinct in the canvass, they pay no regard to the tremendous power exercised by myriads of documents sent from Washington and got up at home and circulated everywhere among the masses, they make no estimate of the bearing of the great political questions at issue, the influence of the peculiar relations of individuals to parties and of parties to each other in the singular triangular conflict, they take not into calculation the importation of thousands of fraudulent voters—they pass by all these things and talk as if the result of the election were a test of nothing under heaven but the amount of influence of the Louisville Journal. Thus their awkward attempts at disparagement imply a compliment which we could not appropriate to ourselves without unpardonable vanity. So let the compliment go—especially as we are not in need of it, and do not think much of its source. If the Sag-Nicht editors occasionally forget that there is anything in the world but the Louisville Journal, we do not care that the public should be equally forgetful.

When our opponents wish to be particularly severe on us, they represent, though implying the contrary, that the Journal has little or no influence. When their especial purpose is to disparage the party with which we are connected, they represent that the Journal is the whole head and front of the party, that we do all the party's thinking, that it acts only by our direction, and that, if they can reply to what we say, they are at the same time replying to the whole party in all its ramifications. One day they allege that our paper is without influence, and they are very likely to allege the next that our power over a great party is unbounded. Both allegations are false, and both contemptible.

We and our paper were at least treated as of vast importance by our enemies in the recent canvass. Not only in Kentucky but throughout the whole South and West, the two standing themes and almost the only themes of the Sag Nicht editors were the Louisville Journal and its editor. Scarce an article or even paragraph appeared in our paper that did not set five hundred Sag-Nicht pens into fierce and furious motion. Every Sag-Nicht editor, when he wanted to furnish matter for his readers, hunted up a copy of the Louisville Journal, and then filled his columns with, "the Louisville Journal says this," "the Louisville Journal says that," and "the Louisville Journal says the other," eking each matter out with gross and vulgar vituperation of ourselves. If the Sag-Nicht editors issued prospectuses to extend their circulation and increase their patronage, they proclaimed the immense importance of counteracting the fearful influence of the terrible Louisville Journal, and, by way of announcing their own geographical consequence, told how near their respective papers were published to the publication office of the dreadful Louisville Journal. And they still keep up their harping upon the Louisville Journal and seem likely to keep it up for an indefinite period or at least during their natural or unnatural lives, evidently not having learned and being apparently incapable of learning how to write anything at all unless we or our paper be the subject. If the prayers of such as they were not an abomination to the Lord, they might well pray that the Louisville Journal may live forever, for it is to them their vital breath, and, if it were withdrawn, they would perish of vacuity like toads in an exhausted receiver.

As it was with the Sag Nicht editors in the canvass, so was it with the Sag-Nicht electors and the Sag-Nicht speakers of all classes and descriptions in at least fourteen or fifteen States. Everything said by us set to work even a greater number of Sag-Nicht tongues than Sag-Nicht pens. Hundreds of thousands of the people of the West and South can bear witness that the whole army of Sag-Nicht speakers had infinitely more to say about us and our paper than about any and all the candidates for the Presidency or any and all measures of public policy. They made a far louder ado about any remark of ours that they supposed to be obnoxious than if the same remark had been made by Fillmore or Fremont or both. They acted upon the presumption that we and the Louisville Journal were the only matters at issue before the American people. The exordium of all their discourses was the Louisville Journal, the argument was the Louisville Journal, and the peroration was the Louisville Journal. They used a greater amount of God's blessed atmosphere in saying "Louisville Journal," "Louisville Journal," "Louisville Journal," than they ever used or are likely to use in saying their prayers or telling the truth.

The influence of the Louisville Journal is so great as to excite the wrath of our enemies, but not so great but that it is likely to become far greater.

LOSSES ON THE LAKES.—The disasters on the Lakes this season far exceed those of former years in number and fatality. The Chicago Tribune gives an imperfect list of the totally lost vessels, making an aggregate of six steamers, nine propellers, two tugs, five brigs, and twenty-eight schooners. At a low calculation two hundred lives have been lost. Several of the vessels have disappeared, and never been heard from.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.

Connecticut Official—Fremont 42,715, Buchanan 34,990, Fillmore 2,615.

Is a Registry Law in Kentucky Constitutional?—A correspondent has addressed us the following:

Section 8. Every free white male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who has resided in the State two years, or in the county, town, or city, in which he offers to vote, one year next preceding the election, shall be a voter; but such voter shall have been, for sixty days next preceding the election, a resident of the precinct in which he offers to vote, and he shall vote in said precinct and not elsewhere.—Constitution of Kentucky.

It appears that the section of the Constitution just quoted governs absolutely in all cases the right of voters. If, therefore, a citizen of Kentucky can come up to all the requirements of the Constitution, can an act of the Legislature require any other qualification whatever?

If I have been a citizen of the State two years and a resident of the precinct in which I offer to vote sixty days preceding the election, the Constitution says I "shall be a voter." Now can the Legislature require that I shall also register my name in order to "be a voter?"

Some of the Sag-Nicht organs that are opposed to the passage of a registry law have thrown out intimations that it would be unconstitutional. This is not true. A registry law neither adds to, nor takes away anything from, the constitutional qualifications of the voter. It is merely an evidence of the existence of such qualifications. Under the present laws of Kentucky the judges of elections must be satisfied that a person offering to vote is a qualified voter. The Revised Statutes provide that where a person offering to vote is not personally known to one of the judges to be a qualified voter, he must be sworn, and, even after this, that his vote may be challenged by any person present, and then it is made the duty of the judges to hear testimony as to his qualifications. From such evidence as may be produced the judges are to decide whether he is or is not a qualified voter. The effect of a registry law is to furnish evidence to the judges in all cases as to who are qualified voters.

It is not competent for the State Legislature to alter these constitutional qualifications, but it may fix and define what kind and what amount of evidence shall be required as to their existence or possession. This is not only the right but the duty of the Legislature. The rules of evidence prescribed by the Revised Statutes have been found insufficient to prevent the most extensive and outrageous frauds upon the elective franchise, and it is proposed, by the passage of a law requiring a registration of the names of all legal voters, to adopt another rule of evidence which shall be more efficient in protecting legal voters from being disfranchised by fraudulent votes.

The assumption on the part of the opponents of this measure that it would be unconstitutional is virtually an admission of its propriety and necessity. No valid objections can be urged against such a law, and no one will oppose its passage who is really desirous to protect the ballot-box from frauds and to secure the legal voters of Kentucky from unlawful disfranchisement. A judiciously framed law of this character would go far toward the effectual prevention of all illegal voting. It would put a stop to "traveling" voters and save us from another invasion of "black carpet-bag men." It would prevent the voting by minors and unnaturalized foreigners and may be so arranged as to offer such facilities for registration that not a single legal voter need be deprived of his suffrage by its provisions.

There is no foundation for any objection to such a law on the ground of unconstitutionality. The most plausible objection that has been made to its adoption is the additional trouble that it may impose upon voters, but we are sure that there are few, if any, honest, well-meaning citizens of Kentucky, who are qualified voters, that would not cheerfully assume the additional trouble of registering their names previous to an election in order to protect themselves from disfranchisement by fraudulent votes.

It has been asserted by all parties that frauds upon the elective franchise were extensively practiced in the recent election. It is not essential to our argument that we should inquire by whom these frauds have been perpetrated. It is sufficient for us to know that unfair means have been used, and we are anxious to adopt such legal provisions as will insure perfectly fair and legal elections hereafter. In this effort we believe that we shall receive the aid and support of all the honest and fair-minded citizens of all parties throughout the State.

☞ It is utterly impossible for the Northern and Southern Democracy to avoid splitting finally asunder upon the Kansas question. A statement, circulated in the South, that Mr. Buchanan has repeatedly declared since his election that he is in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State has already excited the Democratic leaders and managers in the South and filled them with intense anxiety and alarm.

Mr. Buchanan may and no doubt does desire to escape responsibility as far as possible in the adjustment of the Kansas difficulty, but he will find, that, in spite of all his efforts at neutrality, he will be driven to take sides either with his party North or his party South. It is very easy to announce the theory of letting the people of Kansas decide for themselves whether they will or will not have slavery, but the events in that Territory have been such as to give rise to several issues which must inevitably come before Congress and the President. The President, timid as he may be, will be driven to side unequivocally with either the one party or the other, and, side as he may, his present strength will be shivered either in the one or the other section of the Union, and his administration will be disastrous in its beginning and inglorious in its close.

A prominent and highly respectable citizen of Louisville, who was never either a Whig or a Know-Nothing, was in or not far from Evansville a few days after the late Presidential election. He there had a conversation with a highly intelligent and influential Indiana Democrat who is a member elect of the Legislature of that State, and the law-partner of one of the Democratic members of Congress. In that conversation, the Louisville gentleman pressed home the matter of the Kansas difficulties and asked the citizen of Indiana how the Democratic party could settle them. The Indiana man expressed his views, closing with these emphatical remarks: "One thing is settled. Kansas *must* come in as a free State. If it does not, the Democratic party goes to h—ll everywhere in the North. We of the Northern section of the party have stretched matters a great way for the sake of harmonious action with the Southern Democracy, but there are things we can't stand, and the bringing of Kansas into the Union as a slave State is one of them." Unquestionably this gentleman enunciated a great and stern truth. If Kansas be brought in as a slave State, the Democratic party North will go to the horrid place mentioned by him, and, if Kansas be brought in as a free State, the Democratic party South will not stop short of the same hot destination.

☞ A few days ago Mr. Jno. Y. Brown, of Hardin county, published in the Louisville Democrat a card charging C. G. Smith, the senior editor of the Elizabethtown Intelligencer, with having, in an article published by him, forged the date of the endorsement of the Roman Catholic Bishops found upon the cover of Brownson's Review, by changing it from 1849 to 1854. The editor of the Intelligencer, in his reply to Mr. Brown's charge, says:

We re-published from the Georgetown Gazette (if our memory serves us), an article credited to the Louisville Journal embodying several quotations from different numbers of Brownson's Review, which established the converse of the proposition laid down in the Pastoral Letter. The article also contained the endorsement of the Bishops, to be found upon every copy of the Review, dated "Baltimore, May 13th, 1854." (the correct date, we believe, is 1849), and some "questions suggested by the doctrines" enunciated in the extracts—the whole credited, as before observed, to the Louisville Journal.

We have nothing to do with the controversy between these gentlemen, but the extract just quoted seems to imply that, if there was any forgery in the case, it was perhaps the Louisville Journal's. The article referred to as "credited to the Louisville Journal" was an article upon "The Temporal Power of the Pope," which was published in the Daily Journal of June 21, 1855, in which the letter of the Roman Catholic Bishops endorsing Brownson's Review was copied with the correct date, "May 13th, 1849." The change of date may have been and probably was a typographical error in the Elizabethtown Intelligencer, or in some other paper from which the editor of the Intelligencer copied the article, but it was correctly printed in the Louisville Journal.

It was not necessary for the editor of the Intelligencer nor for Mr. Brown to be so tenacious about the date of this letter, for there was neither inducement nor occasion to change the date from 1849 to 1854 in order to give more weight to the endorsement of the Bishops, since, in the October number of the Review for 1854, Mr. Brownson again alludes to the endorsement given by the Bishops in 1849, and says: "As yet no Bishop in the country has signified to him the withdrawal of the approbation heretofore given."

We allude to this affair only to relieve the Journal from any suspicion of having published the letter of the Bishops incorrectly dated.

An Apt Illustration.—Fletcher Webster said recently in a speech in Boston: "There are but two ideas in the Republican party, the broken head of Charles Sumner and bleeding Kansas. With regard to the damaged gentleman, I will not justify the assault, but if I had made that speech I should have taken care to put an iron *pot* on my head."

Covington and Lexington Railroad.—An arrangement has been consummated, by which the owners of the Maysville and Lexington railroad have leased to the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company that part of their road which lies between Lexington and Paris for ten years.

Protection to our Citizens Abroad.—Our government has from time to time been greatly lauded at home for its promptness in redressing the injuries inflicted upon our citizens and insults offered to us as a nation by foreign countries. We are a proud people, and flatter ourselves that our National Executive always exacts a respectful bearing toward us on the part of foreign governments, and promptly avenges any disrespect to a sovereign American citizen in other lands. This credulous egotism may do very well at home and blind our people to the true state of such affairs, but numbers of cases of injury to our citizens abroad have happened, which have been reported by our Ministers, but for months have not been acted upon by our government. Unfortunate American citizens, upon whom gross outrages and wanton injuries have been inflicted by foreign despots, have been suffered by our government to languish unnoticed, because their social positions and political influence are too humble to make the Union ring with the story of their wrongs. In the matter of redress for such offences our government bids fair to rival the celebrated circumlocution office graphically described by Dickens; and while we, at home, flatter ourselves that, when the American eagle shakes his wings, the whole continent of Europe and the British Islands tremble, we are told by intelligent travelers that the negligence of our government in redressing the wrongs of its citizens is become a byword and a subject of ridicule abroad. England maintains her dignity. She resents promptly the slightest insults to her subjects and commands the respect of despots everywhere, whether Christian or Turk or heathen; and until recently the name of American citizen commanded the admiration and respect of people and princes from the Atlantic to the Bosphorus and from the nomadic despotisms of Central Africa to the impenetrable wastes of Siberia; but now even the most contemptible of foreign powers are allowed with impunity to mock and jeer at our negligence or indifference in regard to the rights and interests of our citizens abroad.

The new administration will, we hope, restore us to our former position. It may win more laurels and be much more beneficial to the country by its prompt and decisive action in this respect than by madly seeking to carry out the piratical policy of the Ostend Manifesto.

The New Treaty between Great Britain and the United States.—The arrival of the treaty recently concluded between our country and Great Britain has already been noticed. A correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer professes to have an acquaintance with the principal features of the document. He says: "It settles all questions heretofore existing relative to Central America, and all other subjects of dispute between the British and American governments excepting the claims by the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies, relative to alleged rights under the treaty of 1846. Under the treaty negotiated by Mr. Dallas, the Mosquito coast from the line of Honduras to the southern arm of the San Juan river, including the port and town of San Juan, is recognised to belong to Nicaragua. The British protectorate over the Indians is relinquished, but with the understanding that the good offices of both governments shall be used to secure for them an equivalent protectorate from the government of Nicaragua. The Indians are to be provided for, with the consent of Nicaragua, by a small annuity proceeding from the duties collected at San Juan. These wretched beings are few in number, and they are rapidly disappearing under the effects of disease and degrading habits. It is understood that this treaty brings to a consummation the policy of Great Britain of evacuating Central America. Doubtless her statesmen have foreseen that the progressive energy of our own people would soon take charge of real civilization throughout that beautiful region, and that the continued difficulties which would arise from British interference would render any other policy than that adopted rather too expensive."

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

Halifax, Nov. 20.

The steamer Niagara arrived at midnight with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 8th inst. The Niagara left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 8th. She passed on the 8th the Ericsson, only eight miles from Liverpool.

The Persia arrived out on the evening of the 7th inst., a trip of 9 days and 7 hours, mean time.

The Anglo Saxon arrived at Liverpool from Quebec on the 5th.

There are additional symptoms of a close union between France, Russia, and Prussia. It would appear that France supports the unconditional admission of Russia and Prussia to the second meeting of the European Conference, while England is said to oppose the admission of the former and Austria of the latter.

Treaties of commerce between Russia and France, and railway treaties between Russia and Prussia were in preparation.

Neapolitan affairs are without change.

Lord Palmerston had delivered an address on education before a large assembly in the Free Trade Hall at Manchester. He also made two speeches in defence of his foreign policy. In Lord Palmerston's speech at Manchester, he used the following expression, which had been the subject of much comment: "I hope the peace will be lasting, but its endurance must depend on the fidelity with which the conditions are fulfilled. If the power, which provoked hostility faithfully carries out the treaty, there can be no doubt that peace will be long preserved."

On the 6th inst. the Directors of the Bank of England held a protracted sitting, during which they considered the expediency of making a further change in the rates of discount, with a view of arresting the continued outflow of gold. A resolution not to make any change for the present was arrived at by a majority of only one.

The condition of the Bank of France shows no improvement.

France.—Rumors continue of a probable modification of the ministry.

An official editorial in *Le Constitutionnel* on the question at issue between the French and English governments says "the presence of a naval squadron of England in the Black Sea and the Austrians in the Principalities are henceforth only arbitrary and violent means of preventing a solution of the differences which Russia has been the first to propose in offering to submit the question to its natural judges. Is it desired rather to have recourse to arms? Is war again desired? Does the English Ministry itch to enter again upon hostilities without France, not certainly to assure the execution of the treaty of Paris, but imprudently to rend it to pieces in the face of the world, with the object of satisfying an ambition that had been for the moment disguised? We repeat that it now depends upon the Cabinets of London and Vienna to put an end to the pending disputes and terminate the anxieties to which the present situation gives rise."

It is rumored at Paris that the French fleet is about to proceed to the Black Sea, but it is not certain.

Naples.—The Paris Patrie says the manifesto from the Neapolitan Government is daily expected, and it not conciliatory the Neapolitan Envoys of both France and England will probably demand their passports.

Russia.—It is said that a new treaty of commerce has been settled between Russia and Prussia with a view of international railway communication. The concession of Russian railways to the Credit Mobilier was signed October 23d.

Liverpool, Nov. 7, Evening.—The cotton market closes quiet and dull at irregular prices. The Brokers' Circular quotes lower and middling qualities as having declined the most, reaching ⅛ for lower grades; fair qualities 1 16 lower. Sales for the week have been 29 260 bales, including 2,300 on speculation, and 10,000 for export. Closing quotations: Fair Orleans 7⅞; middling do 6⅞; fair Mobile 6⅞; middling do 6 1-16; fair upland 7⅛; middling do 6⅞. Stock of cotton at Liverpool, 428,370 bales, including 322,800 American.

The Manchester markets were dull and buyers demanding a reduction.

Breadstuffs market quiet and dull. The Brokers' Circular quotes wheat inactive at a decline of 2d; flour quiet and dull with a decline on inferior qualities; corn generally unchanged. Richardson, Spence, & Co. quotes red wheat 8s 9da9s, white 9s 6da10s 1d. Market closed dull, especially for white. Baltimore flour 30s a 30s 6d, Philadelphia brands 32s 6da33s 6d, Ohio 35 a37s. Corn, mixed, 33s, yellow 33a 6d, white 35s, with a dull market.

Provision market very dull and holders pressing on the market. Prime beef 70s, prime mess 65a75s. Bacon generally dull; sales unimportant and on private terms. Lard very dull and quotations nominal at 74s. For tallow the feeling is easier at a decline of 1s, sales being at 56a57s.

London, Nov. 7.—The money market is unchanged. The closing sales for consols for money were 92⅞@92⅞, for account 92⅞@93. American stocks quiet and generally unchanged with unlimited business.

Baring Bro.'s report say iron is quiet. Welsh bar iron free on board £7 5s @£7 10s. Welsh rails £7.

Breadstuffs quiet. Flour 31s. @ 39s. Red wheat 68s @72s; wheat wheat 70s.a76s.

Nashville, Nov. 22, 1856.

The banks have thrown out the Bank of East Tennessee notes to-day. There is a run upon it on account of the rumor, but all think it will sustain itself.

Baltimore, Nov. 22.

Capt. Robertson, of the British bark Perthshire, arrived at Savannah, reports that off the coast of Iceland he passed the wreck of a ship which had been run down by a large vessel, supposed to be one of the New York packets.

He took from the wreck a Spanish sailor, who, however, could give no information as to the name of the ship.

All the rest of the crew had perished.

New Orleans papers of Sunday last have been received to day.

They contain advices from Vera Cruz to the 11th inst.

The news is substantially the same as received via Havana.

The rebellion in Puebla had been entirely suppressed, and 400 prisoners sent to Mexico.

The steamship Querreo, sent in search of the Democrata, had returned to Vera Cruz. She encountered the Democrata, and engaged her, but in the contest received so much damage that she was obliged to put back to Campeachy for repairs.

The Hog Market.—The number of hogs killed up to last evening was a little over 19,000. Of this number Hamilton, Ricketts, & Co. killed 5,400 head; Atkinson, Thomas, & Co. 5,300; Hull, Hunt, & Co. 4,100; Owsley & Co. 2,100; A. S. White & Co. and Huffman, Hamilton, & Co. about 1,000. Jarvis & Co. have not yet commenced killing. The market is quiet. Good hogs will command readily $5 75. We hear of the sale of the product of 2,500 hogs at 5½c for shoulders and 7¼c for hams from the block and 10c for lard.

We saw in Messrs. Atkinson, Thomas, & Co.'s pens yesterday a mammoth hog—weighing 900 pounds. Its weight might be increased to 1 200 pounds. This hog was raised by Mr. Moore of Shelby.

Messrs. Atkinson, Thomas, & Co. have secured the services of Mr. Stagg, late of the firm of Stagg & Shay, of Cincinnati, whose hams are celebrated for their excellence.

Hogs have commenced coming in fast. The Nashville railroad brought in a thousand on Saturday, and several large trains have come in on the Frankfort road.

Quigley & Co., at Bowling Green, are offering $4 50 net.

The Lexington (Mo.) Express, of the 15th, says:

The Messrs. McGrew and J. S. Lightner are the only persons in this market buying hogs. The ruling figures, thus far, have been $3 to $3 50. We have the authority of several farmers for saying that there is a scarcity of fat hogs in this county, as compared with last year.

The Quincy (Ill.) Whig, of Wednesday, says:

Up to the present time there has been engaged at this point about 10,000 hogs, at prices ranging from $4 50 to $5. The latter figure is not generally offered, except for the earliest delivery. About 3,600 have been slaughtered. The hog market cannot be said to be brisk. General intelligence of the hog market is not much to induce an advance in rates.

☞ We copy the following from the N. O. Picayune, of the 16th:

Important from Mexico.—We received this morning important letters and papers from Mexico per steamship Philadelphia from Havana, in connection with the royal mail steamer Solent, from Vera Cruz.

Mexico is in a chronic state of revolution. Pronunciamentos are the order of the day. The spirit of revolt seems to have been excited by the church party, assisted by political and military desperadoes whose chief object is to enrich themselves at the expense of the community. For the particulars of these revolts we refer to our correspondence. Senor Lafragua, the Minister of Gobernacion, addressed a letter to the Governors of the States, on the subject of the many pronunciamentos that are springing up throughout the country and crying out lustily for religion and the charter. He speaks with bitterness of the treachery of the men in revolt and says that the results of another successful revolution will cause the dismemberment of the Mexican nation, and create a number of small independencies, which must sooner or later fall a prey to some powerful foreign nation.

The Extraordinary, of the 25th ult., comments upon this letter and makes this significant admission: "The destiny of the world is onwards, and the spirited and energetic people of the Northeast are every year drawing in formidable array on the frontiers of Mexico, and should no national quarrel arise between the United States and Mexico, and the church party, or any government acknowledging their pretensions, come into power, nothing is more certain than that Mexico will be a ripe harvest for a powerful fillibustering organization."

A letter from La Paz, dated the 20th of September, and addressed to the Minister of Hacienda, gives the following account of the late tornado:

Before we had time to repair the damages sustained by the storm of the 13th of October, 1855, we have been visited by another hurricane, which commenced blowing violently on the 16th inst and continued with unabated fury until the 19th. During all this time the rain fell in great quantities.

Many houses that escaped last year are now gone, among these the writer's house is numbered. At this time our city is a heap of ruins and where we are to live is now a matter of serious question.

The sea drove into the lower part of the town near the beach, and the huts of the poor people have again been washed down. The laments and cries of the old men, women, and children during the storm, were heart-rending.

[Havana, (November 16). Correspondence of the Charleston Standard.]

By the British West India mail steamer, from Vera Cruz, we have late news from Mexico, which shows that Comonfort is yet enabled to subdue the revolutionary spirit, which is kept in a state of excitement by the influence of the clergy, and those who would cloak their way to power under the vestments of the priesthood.

Dr. Gadsden, brother of the late Minister of the United States to that Republic, arrived by the British mail steamer. His accounts confirm the position of the present executive power and its prospect for permanency under the firmness of the men. Comonfort seems equal to the augean task he has assumed, and the church stables will be thoroughly cleansed, although it may consume more time than was at first anticipated.

Almonte, appointed Minister to the Court of St. James, is also a passenger by the British steamer which is to leave this evening for Southampton.

The Mexican war steamer Iturbide, which is a runaway from Mexico, appeared in our offing three or four days ago, and entered port in distress—saluting as she entered under the flag which she had deserted. She will probably not be permitted to go to sea, by the Captain-General, until communications can be interchanged with the Mexican government—as, in her present predicament, without a flag which she can rightfully wear, or rather with flag which she has resisted in violation of allegiance, she can only be viewed as a pirate, under the parlance of civilized nations.

The Mexican Consul requested the Captain-General to prevent her departure, on the day following her arrival in this port, and Gen. Almonte has confirmed the application, which will be respected, unless we should determine in *status ante bellum*, to make a prize of her, or levy attachment for part of our debt.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Gentlemen: It is not unusual to see about this time, or for some weeks previous, every year, an occasional article in the Western papers depreciating the value of hogs, while yet in the farmers' hands. But never before, in the recollection of the writer, has there been such a systematic and continued effort made as during the past six weeks to bring down the hopes and expectations of the hog-feeders, the public prints being the ordinary means in the hands of the combination to this end. The articles appearing almost daily—and often as editorial—on this subject, are doubtless furnished in matter, if not in form, by interested and designing men, and the public mind has been entirely controlled by them. Not a word of remonstrance or complaint has been published by the farmers, or in their behalf. I am sure that the editors would not do such injury and injustice to our fraternity if they were aware of the designs and effects of such publications. Appearing, as they do, at this particular time, and in such quick succession, ought to satisfy any thinking man that they have more meaning than truth in them.

The ingenuous farmer seldom suspects that the paragraph headed "*private telegraphic dispatch*," informing the public that a general frost throughout Virginia has ruined the hopes of the tobacco-planters, is furnished for the moment by some speculator with a heavy stock on hand; or that the ruin of the hemp crop in Missouri which he reads of, is but a flourish of the pen of some shrewd hemp merchant. Of a similar paternity are the paragraphs and articles in question. Such reports have almost regularly appeared with every issue of the public press—as that "pork has been, and is to be, shipped from France;" "that there is enough bacon in St. Louis and New Orleans to make 40,000 barrels of pork;" "that there is a heavy stock of hogs feeding in Wisconsin and Tennessee"—"that there is a superabundance of the product of last year on hands"—"that there will be an average crop of hogs fed in Kentucky and the Western States," &c. Why are these things repeated day after day, and at this particular time? The packers and speculators have the price at their own control, as the feeders are bound to sell some time inside of a month. Then why bring the press under tribute to *bully down* the farmers? These reports may *possibly* be true, which we read every day; but, for one, the writer does not believe a fourth of them.

A few weeks ago, the Cincinnati Price Current stated that the number of hogs fed in Kentucky, this fall, would not be far from an average. I take this statement to be a fair exponent of the others. Now I wish to speak of what I know in my own section, or in those counties near me. Henry and Shelby will not send out over one-third the average number of past years. This I know from diligent inquiry. An agent weighed twenty-three lots in Shelby, a few days ago, amounting in the aggregate to three hundred head of hogs. The same farmers in an ordinary year would feed about fifteen hundred. This is by no means an extreme case. The hogs are generally in small lots and weigh light. Now, what is true of these counties is true of almost the whole State. The crops with us were an average with all over Kentucky. Men who have traveled much over Indiana this season, say it is the same case there. This I know—that efforts have been made to buy hogs in Henry county to carry to western Indiana, to be slaughtered—a thing never before thought of.

This thing is certain, if the other parts of Kentucky turn off no more fat hogs in proportion than this section, there will not be 200,000 hogs packed in Louisville this season.

The evidences are from all the correct and reliable information that the number of hogs packed in the West will not be much over one-half of last year's packing. Allowing something over this, and all that is asserted of the immense stock of meats on hand, which is hugely exaggerated, the amount for next year's demands cannot be much over two-thirds of an average stock.

There never was a time when the buyers were better able to pay big prices, and never a time when the farmers were less able to take a small one. Corn is worth two dollars per barrel, and the new crop indifferent. Indeed it is so light and chaffy that two barrels will put no more pounds on a hog this year than one would last. Five dollars gross will not more than pay the feeder under these circumstances. So I think that it would be but fair to let the supply and demand regulate prices hereafter, instead of using the columns of newspapers to disparage and destroy the hopes and just expectation of one party, and advance the interests of another.

I ask the publication of this as an act of simple justice to the farmers of the State.

HENRY.

Washington, Nov. 24.

Col. Wheeler, U. S. Minister to Nicaragua, has had several interviews with the Secretary of State relative to his official conduct in that country.

A CARD.

In the Bardstown Gazette, of the 12th inst., there appears a letter, of date Nov. 8, 1856, in which I have been and *am* most falsely and unjustly assailed. This letter is from the pen and bears the signature of one Doctor R. A. Shadburne, formerly of Shepherdsville, now of Nelson county. The following remarkable paragraph, contained in that letter, has a reference exclusively to myself:

I will say in relation to Frank Thomas, that he has knowingly and willfully lied in his certificate, and that he is every thing but a decent man and a gentleman. He will not tell the truth about any thing, even when it will subserve his own purposes. It would be wholly unnecessary for me to make the above statement in relation to Frank Thomas in the neighborhood in which he lives, where, I understand, his word has no more weight than that of this W. P. Ashe.

Now, I would not trouble the public attention through *a newspaper* with a notice of this foul aspersion were I not aware that that is the only channel through which I can set myself right before the tribunal of an impartial public. I would rather be right in the estimation of the community in which I live, than seek that redress which even-handed justice would commend to a base calumniator. Also, in order to satisfy those who know me not, I have even taken the pains to procure the certificate of several of the most respectable gentlemen of Nelson and Bullitt counties, residents of the neighborhood in which I was born and in which I have lived to this day, to sustain my character. The following is their certificate:

We, the undersigned, do herewith certify that we have known F. W. Thomas for a number of years, and can testify that he is a man worthy of the highest confidence and a truthful and respectable citizen. Subscribed to this 20th day of November, 1856.

S. R. SAMUELS,
R. J. STONER,
JOHN OVERALL,
CHARLES LUTZ,
JAMES C. SAMUELS,
LAWRENCE ROBY.

It would seem surpassingly strange to one unacquainted with the character of this Doctor Shadburne, and also with the nature, habits, and disposition of a *brace of twins* who have doubtless aided and abetted him in his calumnies, that any man should publicly promulgate through the columns of a newspaper so foul a slander, in the face of such testimony as I have just adduced. But those who are acquainted with the spasmodic efforts of this desperate charlatan to thrust himself into notice, and those who are acquainted with the low, envious, malicious, and backbiting habits and propensities of his aiders and abettors will not for a moment be astonished at the manifest presumption exemplified in the paragraph.

I will, however, give a brief history of the affair—the proximate cause of this singular publication:

On the 30th of July last, a letter appeared in the Bardstown Gazette stating that Wm. P. Ashe, "of Lacey Council, Nelson county, near High Grove," had left the American Order. Whereupon Mr. H. McKay wrote to the Louisville Journal and denied that Mr. Ashe had left that party, and stated that no such council existed in "Nelson county or near High Grove." Doctor Shadburne then gave a certificate stating that Lacey Council was within seven miles of High Grove, but omitted to mention the fact that it was in *Bullitt county*. I was then called upon by Mr. McKay, and I gave him the following certificate:

This is to certify that Lacey Council is in Bullitt county, and at least 9 miles from High Grove P. O., instead of 7 miles, as the Shadburne certificate would have the people to believe. Therefore the gentleman's certificate is not correct as he must have known at the time he gave it.

F. W. THOMAS.

It is for this that I have been so openly and so unjustly assailed.

The difference of distance between the two places upon his statement and mine might seem but a trifling affair. But I knew Shadburne's motive in falsely shortening the distance. He wished to give to a published falsehood the semblance of truth. The letter to the Gazette had stated that Lacey Council was near "High Grove." McKay had denied the truth of that statement. The Doctor by his certificate undertook to bolster up a lie, and prove that it was near High Grove.

But the Doctor omitted to state that this Council was in Bullitt, although the letter respecting Ashe stated it to be in "Nelson." The Doctor was guilty of a falsehood by the *suppression* of the truth. He undertook to contradict McKay, and to state where the Council was located. He should have told the *whole* truth.

He had visited that Council—he had presided over its deliberations. He presided over it on the evening I was initiated. He well knew the county in which it was located, and no man knew the distance between that location and High Grove post-office better than himself. I knew that he knew these facts; therefore I stated in my certificate "that he must have known at the time he gave his certificate that it was not correct." And to show further that his certificate was not correct, I republish the certificate of Mr. B. H Crist and Mr. E. Roby in confirmation of my position:

We, the undersigned, having been requested to state the distance from High Grove, Nelson county, to Lacey Council, Bullitt county, hereby certify that it is not less than ten miles, and that we are well acquainted with the location of each place.

B. H. CRIST,
Oct. 18, 1856. E. ROBY.

But the Doctor, to vamp up the original falsehood concerning Ashe and give it the appearance of truth, says that Lacey Council had been held at "an out-house near Funda's tanyard," and also at the "house of E Roby." He attempts thereby to bring it still "nearer to High Grove." But, when we examine the following certificate, we will see that the Doctor has lied in every particular:

This is to certify that the statement of R. A. Shadburne, in the Bardstown Gazette of November 12th, that Lacey Council was held at the house of E. Roby, in a barn-faced lie. We, E. and W. Roby, have lived at said house for 3½ years, and Lacey Council never held there; and we also know that Lacey Council was never held in any out-house near Funda's tan-yard, as Shadburne stated, and we must have known it, as he was a member of the American party for some time before leaving the county of Bullitt, and we believe that the house of Dr. Laedere, where Shadburne stated the Council was held, is eight miles from High Grove post-office.

E. ROBY,
WM. O. ROBY.

It is vain for Dr. Shadburne to attempt to discredit Mr. Edward Roby by speaking of him as "this fellow E. Roby." Roby is infinitely more respectable than he and enjoys more perfectly the confidence of the community than he does or could, though he were to live a thousand years.

But who is this Dr. Shadburne who thus assumes the privilege of hurling his missiles of detraction at his neighbors and of speaking contemptuously of his superiors? When the Know-Nothing order sprang into existence in Bullitt county he was among the first to enlist under its banner. He was enthusiastic in its cause. He took not only the initiate step in a secret lodge, but he took all the degrees and assumed, willingly and cheerfully, all its obligations. Indeed, he was not satisfied to fight in the ranks as a common soldier, but he aspired to command. He thrust himself forward and conferred degrees. He presided over councils and was vigilant and zealous in building up the order throughout the county. Was it patriotism that moved him? Was it love of country with him? An unsuspecting man would have thought so. But a man who was acquainted with Shadburne and with his former history, and one who had heard of a Judas or an Arnold, would have recognized in him a traitor. *The man wanted practice as a Physician.* He hoped an extensive practice at the hands of the American party. He forgot that the American party was merely political; and behold! when his eyes were opened to a knowledge of that fact he deserted it, migrated to a Roman Catholic settlement and denied having ever been a member of the party.

The desperate charlatan assumed a new garb. From the zealous propagandist of Know-Nothingism, he became the bitter denouncer of all its tenets. He went even further. He lent himself to the most paltry and contemptible uses to injure the party in whose bosom he had just been caressed. He lied—he invented, hol stered up and propagated falsehood to win the affections of his newly adopted political friends.

But let them beware. This man once joined the Baptist Church—and while that most worthy people were united in their efforts to do good, this graceless scamp was engaged in the basest and most vicious practices. Whilst in the bosom of that church he was a gambler and the associate of gamblers. While professing the holy religion of Christ, he mingled with prostitutes, and was the boon and bedded companion of a harlot. While partaking of the sacramental meal, his thoughts were far away from piety and holy communion; and like Judas when he sat at the table of the last supper, they were turned upon the thirty pieces of silver. Twice has he been a traitor, once to his country, once to his God.

Let his newly adopted friends beware of him. He, when he first went among them, requested a gentleman to tell the Catholics "that he had never been a Know-Nothing." He said he *wanted medical practice in Catholic families.*

I have now done with him. I hold no further intercourse with him. I turn him over to that scorn, to that deep and damning contempt, the base ever incur in the presence of honorable minds.

F. W. THOMAS.

The Great Russian Remedy—*Pro Bono Publico.*—"Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children."

Redding's Russia Salve.—It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples (recommended by nurses), Whitlows, Sties, Festers, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts, and Flesh Wounds it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this Salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommend it to others.

Redding's Russia Salve is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper.

Price 25 cents a box. Redding & Co., proprietors. R. A. Robinson and Bell, Talbott, & Co., agents for Louisville. Scribner & Devol, agents for New Albany.

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Baltimore, Nov. 22.

The Richmond Enquirer of to-day has an editorial of some significance, written in view of Gov. Wise's recent visit to Wheatland. It is quite moderate in its tone, and objects to the course of the Charleston Mercury and the New Orleans Delta as likely to throw difficulties in Mr. Buchanan's way, and to alienate the Northern Democracy, by prescribing for the new Administration a policy which, in the nature of things, it cannot undertake.

Baltimore, Nov. 21.

Last night an attack was made upon an American ball, and two of the pleasure-seekers were shot, the wound of one being quite dangerous.

Returns from all but one of the parishes of Louisiana give a Democratic majority of 2,000.

In Georgia, Buchanan's official majority in all the counties but one, which has not been heard from, is 14,387.

The North Carolina Legislature assembled at Raleigh on Monday.

Columbus, Nov. 24.

The official vote of the State of Ohio stands thus—Fremont 187,497, Buchanan 170,874, Fillmore 28,125, Gerritt Smith 136.

TUESDAY, NOV. 25, 1856.

The Hog Market.—All the houses were killing yesterday. The market is very quiet and the highest price reported during the week is $5 75 net. There is no doubt any longer that there will be a large deficiency in the West, but the surplus of old stock on hand and in view that the last crop was in excess of the consumption, warrant that it will be fully equal to the quantity needed. We heard yesterday of 50,000 lbs shoulders out of salt at 5¼c and 100,000 hams in two equal lots on private terms.

Man Shot.—An Irishman named John Ferry was shot and killed about half past 7 o'clock last night, by Wm. Early. It appears that Early & Sowder keep a coffee-house on the corner of Main and Twelfth streets. John Ferry and another Irishman, named Dennis Mahoney, were in the bar-room, when a quarrel arose between them. Ferry was then put out, but our informant did not know whether Mahoney was put out or not. Ferry, however, attempted to re-enter, when he was prevented by Early, and a scuffle ensued between them, during which Early shot him with a pistol, the ball entering his breast, and producing almost instant death. Early surrendered himself. The parties are all young men.

☞ Dr. Maddock says: "The decided curative powers of medicated inhalations we now consider as too well established to be disputed; and those readers who are unfortunately laboring under any affection of the respiratory organs will do well to consider whether they should sacrifice their health, or possibly their lives, to the ordinary 'do-nothing' system, while there is so great a probability of this method effecting a speedy and permanent recovery." Dr. Curtis's Inhaling Hygean Vapor is for sale at 74 Fourth street, opposite the National Hotel.

☞ It does not dye but gives life, health, and beauty to the decaying, falling, and dead, restoring, as if by magic, that which was supposed to be irrecoverably lost. Heads nearly bald and others nearly white are daily being changed to their pristine beauty, and faces covered with pimples are rendered as smooth as an infant's and blushing as a rose, all by the use of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. For sale at 74 Fourth street, opposite the National Hotel.

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A Great Run.—We were shown a circular yesterday, containing letters or extracts from letters from more than fifty country merchants and druggists of the highest respectability, who state that Porter's Oriental Life Liniment sells rapidly and gives universal satisfaction to their customers.

A person can judge of the popularity of the Oriental Life Liniment in this city by the retail sales, which have averaged two hundred bottles per day since the proprietor has occupied the present depot and sales room on Third street. Everybody should call and get a circular, which gives a full history of its origin, use, and application, &c. The names of over two thousand persons can be given who have used this liniment with success. Remember the place, 96 Third street, near the post-office.

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THE VOTE OF NEW YORK—OFFICIAL.

Counties.	Fremont.	Buch'an.	Fillmore.
Albany	5,016	7,751	5,301
Allegheny	6,486	1,487	790
Broome	4,297	2,166	791
Cattaraugus	5,166	1,778	978
Cayuga	7,035	1,818	1,924
Chautauque	7,037	1,847	2,017
Chemung	2 664	1,789	766
Chenango	5,483	2,597	1,065
Clinton	2,666	2,121	1,307
Columbia	3,818	3,020	1,981
Cortland	3 596	1,181	628
Delaware	4 367	2,107	2,009
Dutchess	5 512	4,039	2,013
Erie	6,791	7,537	5,523
Essex	2,964	1,163	956
Franklin	1,469	1,600	1,245
Fulton	2,593	1,374	1,034
Genesee	3,613	1,434	1,107
Greene	2,164	2,346	1 533
Hamilton	149	250	117
Herkimer	5 074	1,649	1,230
Jefferson	8 249	3 496	1,058
Kings	7,774	13,831	8,634
Lewis	3,124	1,114	418
Livingston	3,597	1,652	1 979
Madison	6,312	1,861	865
Monroe	7 584	4,683	3,070
Montgomery	3,076	1,483	1,713
New York	17,383	41,414	19,889
Niagara	3,905	1 564	1,936
Oneida	11,162	6 385	1,612
Onondaga	10,071	4,227	1,724
Ontario	4,551	1,642	2,189
Orange	4 274	3,948	2,172
Orleans	3,075	1,052	1,425
Oswego	8 216	3 683	1 175
Otsego	6,373	3,595	1,229
Putnam	962	1,095	479
Queens	1,886	2,394	2,523
Rensselaer	5.153	4,415	4,419
Richmond	736	1 550	947
Rockland	668	1 526	937
St. Lawrence	9,688	1,950	1,332
Saratoga	4,524	2 447	2,581
Schenectady	1.714	787	1,213
Schoharie	2,376	2,837	1,630
Schuyler	2,542	981	461
Seneca	2,163	1,625	1,265
Steuben	7,270	3 217	2 034
Suffolk	2,393	2,045	1,980
Sullivan	1,690	1,583	2,037
Tioga	3,331	2,154	435
Tompkins	4,019	1,430	1,470
Ulster	2,932	4,030	4,781
Warren	2,202	1,096	735
Washington	5,174	1 632	1,818
Wayne	5.774	1,999	1,450
Westchester	4,450	4,600	3,641
Wyoming	4,006	1,911	571
Yates	2,994	915	351
Total	275,355	194,708	124,656

Fremont over Buchanan 80,647
Fremont over Fillmore 150,699

New York, Nov. 24.

Gen. Goicouria makes in to-day's Herald further revelations concerning Nicaraguan and Cuban matters. Walker's first movement after settlement of affairs in Nicaragua was to be upon Cuba for the purpose of conquering and annexing that island to Central America and forming a Southern military despotism as a counterbalance to the United States. Cuba must and shall be free, says Walker, but not for Yankees.

Baltimore, Nov. 23.

New Orleans papers of Monday last have been received.

The returns from Louisiana, mostly official, foot up a majority for Mr. Buchanan of 1,518.

Judge Larue, of New Orleans, formerly editor of the Crescent, died suddenly in that city on Saturday.

The rumor that Gov. Wise was about to call an extra session of the Virginia Legislature is without foundation.

The President of the Georgia Central Railroad has addressed a letter to the London Times denying the truth of the Arrowsmith hoax. He says he was in Savannah on the 28th of August last and knows there is not a word of truth in the statement.

A dreadful accident occurred on Saturday afternoon at the tunnel which is being cut through Bergen Hill, on the line of the New York & Erie Railroad, two miles from New York. A shaft has been sunk at this point seventy five feet in depth for the purpose of cleaning the tunnel from the debris and letting the workmen down. For this purpose, a large tub attached to a rope is used. On Saturday five of the laborers got into the tub, and when it was lowered about five feet from the surface, the rope broke, and the whole party were dashed to the bottom of the shaft. Three were instantly killed, the fourth fatally injured, and the fifth seriously. The latter two were taken to the New York Hospital.

New York, Nov. 22.

Samuel Swartwout, ex-collector of this port, and formerly a prominent politician, died in this city yesterday in the 73d year of his age.

The Washington correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer, under date of the 21st, says:

"The President's Message is said to be nearly completed. I understand that the President claims Mr. Buchanan's election as an endorsement of his administration.

"The Treasury report will be a very long one, and accompanied by many new commercial tables.

"The Secretary recommends the classification of collection districts, with salaries ranging from $400 to $8,000.

"A collection of all the rules and instructions for collecting the revenue is in preparation and will accompany the report. The Secretary of State's report will contain a great mass of correspondence with England, Spain, Denmark, and Central and South America.

A Whale Attacking a Ship.—*Greenock, Oct. 31.*—The ship Cuban, of this port, Capt. Galloway, which arrived here from Demarara on Wednesday, met with a most extraordinary adventure on her homeward voyage. About 9 20 P. M. of the 16th instant (nautical time), when in lat. 43 49 N., lon. 29 50 W., the ship, which was running before the wind at the rate of 9½ knots an hour, received such a severe shock that she heeled over several strokes and her way was completely stopped, while the men, who were sleeping on the starboard berths of the topgallant forecastle, were thrown out upon their chests. Shortly after the shock an immense whale rose at a short distance from the ship's quarter, and, after lying motionless for a short time as if stunned by the blow, swam toward the vessel as if with the intention of repeating the attack. It was a moment of intense anxiety on board, but fortunately when close to stern the monster wheeled round in the opposite direction and dived, throwing with his tail as he did so a quantity of blood and water on board. It was a moonlight night and the hulk of the huge animal could be seen distinctly towering to a considerable height above the surface. When he dived his tail appeared to be from 30 to 40 feet out of the water. The pumps were sounded but the ship was found to be making no water. From the force of the blow and the fact that the second mate thought he heard a whale blowing a short time before the shock occurred, it is supposed that the fish made a regular attack upon the ship and was not come in contact with while asleep. An estimate of its immense size and power may be formed from the fact of its bringing to a stand still a deeply laden ship of 500 tons sailing at the rate of nearly 10 knots an hour.

Greenock Advertiser.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Louisville, Tuesday Nov. 25, 1856.

Remarks.—At the close of another week, we find the market in the same dilemma as for several months past. Everybody and everything is awaiting a rise in the river, which is now rendered absolutely necessary for a full resumption of business. The railroads have now established the winter tariffs, which are considerably above former rates, and there is comparatively little going forward as received by them. Freights by river for points below are taken at more reasonable prices, but they are still much too high to induce liberal shipments.

The hog-killing season has fairly opened, and hogs are coming in in considerable quantities. The number killed up to last evening was a little over 20,000. The market this season is altogether devoid of the spirit which has heretofore attended it. The top of the market is $5 75 net ℔ hundred.

In the general market unusual dullness has prevailed. Flour has declined further. Groceries are unchanged with a light business. Pork and lard have both declined considerably. Tobacco has further advanced. No new crop, except in loose per sale, has yet been offered. Whisky has declined. Money market very close and exchanges remain unaltered, but very firm.

Our quotations govern only the wholesale market, unless otherwise specified.

Bagging and Bale Rope.—There is none selling except what is wanted for immediate use, the rates of freight are entirely too high. We continue to quote hand and power-loom bagging at 18@20c, and hand and machine rope at 9@11c. These figures are nominal. No transactions of any importance have taken place for the last three months. In New Orleans prices have declined with a very dull market.

Cotton Yarns, &c.—The market is almost bare of stock: we quote 9, 10, and 11c to the trade, and ½c advance to the country. Sales of candlewick at 22c and cotton warp at 20c. Sheetings—Cannelton and other similar brands quiet at 8¾@9c.

Cordage, &c.—Manilla cordage we quote 15@16c. Baling twine 16@16½c from store. Sales of jeans and linseys at 30 and 40c, and firm. Sales of colored jeans (Brownell's brand) at 45c to the trade. Batting—13c for No. 1 Cannelton.

Coal.—The retail price of Pittsburg has advanced to 40c. Hawesville is to arrive to offered at 30c.

Cheese.—Western Reserve we quote at 10¾@11c. Market trading downward.

Candles and Soap.—Sperm candles 35c. Star we now quote in lots at 2 @26c, according to weight, 2 ℔ cent. off, 4 mos., and for cash 7½ ℔ cent. off. Tallow candles we quote at 12c. Soap we quote in boxes $1 75@$1 80, according to quality. A heavy business is doing in candles, one manufacturing firm having secured a contract for the California market amounting to $50,000.

Flour and Grain.—In flour the business has been confined altogether to the home demand. There will be nothing done in it on till navigation is fully resumed. The market is very dull and we quote nominally $4 25 to $5 10—the outside price for small lots from store. We quote red wheat at $1 and white at $1 05. Dealers are paying for old corn 52@55c, and from store it sells at 58@60c; new corn from wagons 45c. For oats dealers pay 42@43c, and they sell at 45@50c. Barley we quote at $1 10. Rye is dull at 66c. Cornmeal 65c. Bran, shorts, and shipstuff at $13, $15, and $27.

Fruits.—Layer raisins $3 85, M. R. $3 35 in boxes, $2 75 in half boxes, and $1 50 in quarter boxes. Oranges we quote at $9. Figs 16c. Dates 9c. The market is almost bare of dried fruit; we quote apples $1 25@$1 50. No peaches offering. Green apples $1 50@$3 ℔ bbl, according to quality.

Feathers, Ginseng, Beeswax, and Rags.—Feathers we quote at 45c. Ginseng we quote at 42@44c. Beeswax 23c. Rags 2¾@3¾c.

Fish.—Small sales only are making within the range of our previous quotations.

Groceries.—The stocks are very light and the sales small. We continue to quote fair sugar at 10¾c, good fair 11c, and prime 11½c. In bbls we quote 11¾@12c. Some sales of refined and crushed 13@14c. Retail sales of plantation molasses at 65c and of sugar-house at 70c. Coffee has been selling at former figures. The business of the week has been very light at 10¾@12c for Rio in lots, 12½@13c for Laguayra, and 15½@16c for Java. Nothing doing in rice.

Gunny Bags.—No sales making. We see that heavy are selling at New Orleans at 11¾@12c.

Hemp.—Nothing has been done in this article for some time, and quotations are nominal. The St. Louis market is in about the same condition. At New York it has declined $10@$15 ℔ ton and prices are very irregular, with a limited demand. Dressed is quoted at $22@$2.0 ℔ ton; and undressed $190@$205.

Hay.—Stock light. Dealers are paying $2 @22 ℔ ton for a good article. Sales from store in lots at $23, and by the hundred at $1 25.

Hides.—Are very firm. We quote city-cured dry-salted at 14c; country flint 15. Dealers are paying to the butchers 7¼c for green hides. Missouri flint at St. Louis are worth 17c.

Iron.—We still quote bar at 3c for stonecoal and 4c for charcoal and 4½c for large lots, and 3¾ in small lots. No pig in market and very little coming in.

Nails.—We quote 10d's by the quantity from 5 cet hands $3 50@$3 75; others are in proportion. Small lots to the country at $3 75.

Naval Stores.—We quote tar in large bbls at $4@$5, pitch at $3, and rosin at $2 75@$3. Turpentine at 75c.

Lead and Shot.—Stocks are very light. Pig lead is held at 7½c and bar lead at 8c. Shot $2 1d per bag to the trade. At St. Louis pig lead dull at 6¾c.

Oils.—Linseed we now quote at $1 10 from the mill and $1 15 from store. Castor oil we quote at $1 35@$1 75 ℔ gallon by the quantity. Sperm oil $1 50@$1 75. Tanners' oil $24,$25, and $28 ℔ bbl, according to quality. Lard oil firm at 90c.

Provisions and Lard.—Market very dull, and old mess pork has declined to $15 with but small sales. Stock of bacon very heavy, and we quote should ers 5¾c and hams 8¾@11c according to quality. Only a retail business has been done in lard. There have been as yet but very few transactions reported in green meats. We quote shoulders, sides, and hams from the block at 5¼@5c, 6¾c, and 7¼@7¾c, and new lard 10¾c.

Potatoes and Onions.—Neshannocks scarce; small sales at $3 75@$3 ℔ barrel. Onions are scarce and we quote them at $3 ℔ bbl. Quotations nominal.

Salt.—Kanawha continues at 50c at wholesale and 60c at retail.

Starch.—We quote sales in lots at 7@7½c.

Seeds.—Flaxseed remains firm at $1 50 ℔ bushel. There is nothing doing in other descriptions. Clover retailing at $7 ℔ bushel. We quote nominally, timothy $3 50@$3 75, stripped blue grass 75@90c and clean $1 25@1 50, and orchard grass $1 75.

Tobacco.—A further advance has been established and all that comes to market finds ready sale. No new in hhds has as yet been received. We now quote light and shipping lugs $8 70@9 25 and manufacturing leaf $9 25@10 25, medium leaf $10 60@11 50, good leaf $11 50 to $16 50, and no choice offering. The sales of the week are 138 hhds, of which the following are the particulars:

On Monday, sales of 8 hhds—$8 60, 8 85, 8 75, 8 75, 9 60, and 13. On Wednesday, sales of 39 hhds—1 at $7 40, 18 at $8 35@9 05, 5 at 9 25@9 40, 1 at 6 85, 1 at 10@10 20, 2 at 11 50@11 55, 1 at 12 25@12 50, 1 at 13@13 90, 1 at 14, 14 75, 15, 15 50, and 3 hhds reviews at 11 05, 12, 13 95. On Thursday, sales of 12 hhds at $8 35, 8 60, 9, 9,5 10,5 90, 10 70, 12 80, 13, 14, 11 25, 15 50. On Friday, sales of 40 hhds—9 at $8 05@9 30, 1 at 11 85, 8 at 12@12 90, 18 at 13@14 05, 2 at 13 20@15 85, 3 at 15 60@15 95, 1 at 6 60, 25@$5 75, 2 at 15 50 @10 65, 5 at 11 05@11 85, 7 at 12@12 95, 4 at 13 10@13,40, 1 at 14 10.

Sales yesterday, exclusive of the above, of 36 hhds—6 at $8 70@8 95, 11 at $9@10 05, 3 at $10 50@10 80, 3 at $11 50 and 11 80, 9 at $12 50@13, 1 at $13 60@$14 40, and 1 hhd damaged at $—.

In manufactured tobacco a fair business has been done at previous rates.

Tallow and Stearine.—We quote tallow at 10@11c, and stearine at 9@11c, according to quality.

Whisky.—Raw has declined to 21@21¼c and market dull. Rectified about the same. Choice Bourbon $2 50 to $3 50.

Wool.—Market very firm, but there is no stock on hand. A Buffalo buyer was in market last week offering 40c for a good article a clean wool.

Money Market.—The supply of money is fully equal to the demand, and there is no difficulty in negotiating on good paper. Exchange is getting rather scarce, but so far rates remain as before. We notice no change in uncurrent money, except the notes of the Bank of East Tennessee, which has got into bad repute. The brokers are buying its paper at 50 cents on the dollar. All other Tennessee notes pass as usual.

Exchange—	Buy.	Sell.
On New York	¼ prem.	¾ prem.
Boston	¼ prem.	¾ prem.
Philadelphia	¼ prem.	¾ prem.
Baltimore	¼ prem.	¾ prem.
Pittsburg	¼ prem.	½ prem.
St. Louis	¼ prem.	par.
Nashville	¼@¾ dis.	¼@¾ dis.
New Orleans	¼ prem.	½ prem.
Charleston, S.C.	1 dis.	½ dis.

We copy the following from the New York Journal of Commerce of Friday:

The market is better supplied with money on call, and strictly prime business paper of short date is freely taken, but second class securities are selling slowly, and the rate is not unusual.

The stock market opened at lower rates; there was a slight improvement toward the close of the First Board, but as great increase of buoyancy, and the tendency to a speculative expansion appears to be checked. Very few orders have come from abroad for the purchase of stocks, and those who have European correspondents are disappointed in this respect.

Foreign exchange is firm, but inactive at the late advance; bills on London 109¾@109¾, most of the sales being at the inside rate.

The total imports of foreign dry goods at this port for the week are $215,392 less than for the corresponding week of last year, but there is a gain of about an equal sum in the total of dry goods thrown upon the market, as will appear by the annexed comparison:

Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New York.
For the week.

	1855.	1856.
Total entered at the port	$1,033,749	$823,858
Total thrown upon the market	831,801	1,045,806
From Jan. 1st,	*1855.*	*1856.*
Total entered at the port	$59,800,376	$86,347,437
Total thrown upon the market	61,565,180	85,452,163

☞ Land Warrants are still in good demand in New York and have advanced 2c ℔ acre. Thompson's Bank Note Reporter quotes as follows in its last issue:

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres	$0 94	0 97
120 "	0 90	0 93
80 "	0 98	1 38
40 "	1 10	1 15

☞ The New York Independent reports the following failures for the week:

G. B. Keal and R. E. Dary, Shelbyville, Tenn.

Louisville Cattle Market, November 25.
Reported for the Journal, by H. F. Vissman.

Beeves—The market is dull with a good supply, principally of fair to common stock. Sales of choice at $3@$3 30 ℔ 100 lbs gross weight, fair to good at $2 50@$2 75, and common to rough at $2@$2 25 gross weight.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep and lambs continue in fair demand and sell at $1 25@$2 50 ℔ head for sheep, and $1 25 @$2 ℔ head for lambs, according to quality. The stock offering are fair and common and no extra.

Hogs—Are in fair demand and prices range from 4@5c gross weight, according to quality.

Cincinnati, Nov. 21, M.

Flour—moderate demand at $5 20. Whisky—sales at 21. Red wheat—fair demand at $1 05; white dull. Hogs active at $5 60@$5 65. Green hams 6¾@7. Groceries unchanged.

Baltimore, Nov. 24, M.

Buyers offer $6 50 for flour but is held at $6 62½. Wheat declined 3c per bush. Corn advanced 2c. Whisky without change.

New Orleans, Nov. 20.

Before the receipt of Niagara's advices to-day, 3,500 bales cotton sold at 11¾a11⅞ for middling Orleans. Sales molasses at 50c. Freights better. Sterling exchange 108¼.

New York, Nov. 21, M.

Flour has a declining tendency and prices unsettled; 6,000 bbls sold; State $6 10a6 40; Southern $7a7 30. Wheat advancing; 35,000 bushels sold; red $1 51a1 56. Corn steady; 25,000 bushels sold. Pork buoyant. Beef firm. Lard very dull at 12¾c. Whisky firm.

Stocks firm. Chicago and Rock Island 96¾; Illinois Central 116¼; Illinois Central bonds 96¼; Michigan Southern 87¾, New York Central 82¾; Pennsylvania Coal 96¼; Reading 82; Virginia 6's 93¼; Galena and Chicago 117; Michigan Central 97; Erie 60¾. Cleveland and Toledo 72¼; Milwaukie 77. Sterling exchange firm.

New Orleans, Nov. 21.

Sales of 800 bales of cotton to-day with a decline of ¼ on lower grades; middling Orleans have not been affected by the Niagara's advices, the sales of the week being 61,500 bales. Receipts now 26,850 bales ahead of the corresponding period of last year. Sales of coffee for the past week have been 9 000 bags; quotations for Rio 10@10¾; receipts for the week have been 22,000 bags; stock of coffee in port now 78,000 bags.

Cincinnati, November 21, P. M.

Flour market is without change to notice—sales of 300 bbls superfine at $5 20, 200 bbls extra at $5 40@5 60. Whisky is unchanged—sales of 700 bbls at 21@21¼c. Wheat—red is in fair demand at $1 05 and white is dull and nominal. Rye is steady at 78@80c. Corn is in fair demand at 48@50c for old and 45c for new. Barley is firm at $1 15 for spring and $1 40 for fall. Oats are in good demand and firm at 40c. Hogs are active—900 head sold at $5 60@5 65. Green meats—1,700 hams sold at 6¾@7c. Molasses is scarce and firmer. Sugar and coffee are unchanged.

New York, November 24, P. M.

Stocks are higher—Chicago and Rock Island 97, Cumberland 15, Illinois Central 114¾, Michigan Southern 87¾, New York Central 84¾, Galena & Chicago 117¾, Michigan Central 97¾, Cleveland and Toledo 72¾, Cleveland & Pittsburg 68¾, Erie 64¾, Reading 82¾, Canton 21¾, Pennsylvania Coal Co. 96¾, Illinois Central bonds 96¾, Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati 101. Sterling exchange firm.

Cotton market is firm to-day—sales of 2,800 bales. Flour market steady—sales of 13,000 bbls at $6 10@$6 40 for State. Southern at $7@7 40. Wheat is buoyant—sales of 130,000 bus at $1 60@$1 72 for white and $1 50@$1 57 for red. Corn is advancing—sales of 33,000 bush at 73c for mixed and 75c for yellow and white. Pork market is buoyant—sales of 1,000 bbls Western mess at $18. Beef is buoyant—sales of 350 bbls. Lard is in moderate request and dull. Bacon is quiet. Whisky market is firm and in moderate demand at 32c. Linseed oil quiet. Lard oil is firm. Scotch pig iron is steady—sales of 100 ton. Butter is firmer. Coffee is dull—sales of 300 bags Rio at 9¾ to 10¾c. Sugar is buoyant—sales of 1,100 hhds of N. O. at 9¾c. Molasses is firm. Freights are lower for grain. Tallow is firm.

[Reported expressly for the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.]

New York Cattle Market, November 19.

The supply of beef cattle at Allerton's this week was moderate, though fully equal to the demand—which has fallen off somewhat—owing chiefly to the large supplies of poultry which have arrived during the week in anticipation of the usual enormous consumption on Thanksgiving. The quality of the offerings was what the dealers style "fairish," with here and there a sprinkling of really fine beeves.

Cows and calves were a trifle better and the best qualities realized $5 a head more than last week's prices.

Veal calves were not so plenty as last week, but the demand having somewhat abated, prices are a trifle lower.

Sheep and lambs were plenty, and sold at a trifle better than last week.

Swine are here in large supplies, and sell pretty well at previous prices.

Receipts—3,495 beeves, 249 cows and calves, 985 veal calves, 12,381 sheep and lambs.

Prices:

Best cattle, extra quality ℔ 100 lbs	$10 50@11 00
Good quality	9 50@10 00
Common quality	8 00@ 9 00
Inferior quality	7 00@ 8 00
Cows and Calves, extra	55 00@65 00
Good quality	45 00@50 00
Common quality	35 00@40 00
Inferior quality	25 00@30 00
Veals good	6 @ 7½
Sheep and Lambs	2 00@ 9 00
Swine, gross to nett	4 @ 4¾

New Orleans Cattle Market, Nov. 17.

Arrived to-day 114 head of cattle. The supply on sale was ample for the demand. Prices of choice Western beeves are in favor of holders. We quote:

Beef Cattle, (Western) 3 sa to choice	$7 50@ 8 00
" " rough to fair	$4 00@ 6 50
" Attakapas, Texas, etc	$3 00@ 5 00
Hogs ℔ net	$5 50@ 7 00
Sheep in lots, ℔ head	$3 00@ 3 50
Sheep in lots, ℔ head—choice	$5 00@ 6 00
Sheep in lots, ℔ head—ordinary	$2 00@ 3 50
Milch cows, ℔ head—choice	$75 00@80 00
Milch cows, ℔ head—ordinary	$40 00@65 00
Calves and Yearlings	$5 00@11 00

New Orleans, Nov. 15.

Tobacco.—As we remarked in our semi-weekly report, we have reason to believe that several hundred hhds (some 300 or 400 in two or three lots) were disposed of about the close of last week, the particulars of which were not allowed to transpire. Apart from these transactions we have only heard of the following sales—36 hhds at 12½, 32 at 13¼, 3 at 10¾, 1 at 13, 1 at 11, 65 at —, 13 refused at 9¼, 13 on ms at 3, 2 scraps at 4¾, and 30 at 6a9 ℔ lb. The entire receipts of the past six weeks barely amount to 700 hhds, and the present limited stock, a great part of which is in second hands, is held firmly at or above the following quotations:

Lugs—Factory	7½@ 8¾
" Planters'	8 @10
Leaf—Inferior to common	10¼@11¼
" Fair	11¾@12
" Fine	12½@13
" Choice and Selections	13½@14¼

Note.—The above quotations apply to the general run of qualities and descriptions, but for rich, heavy tobaccos, particularly those known as "Clarksville," the range is 9@10c ℔ lb for refused, 11@11½c for admitted, and 16@18c for choice selections.

Stock in warehouses and on shipboard not cleared on the 14th inst., 7,063 hhds.

Manufactured Tobacco.—The market has been more active for the week past and sales have been made at a slight advance upon our last week's quotations, viz: pound lumps, inferior and trashy 17@18c, common 20@22c, medium 25@30c, fine 35@40c, extra fine 45@50c, fancy 55@75c—fives, eights, and tens—inferior and trashy 16@18c, common 20@22c, best brands 28@32c. Fives and tens are very scarce and in good demand.

Bagging and Bale Rope—Kentucky bagging continues to retail very slowly at 18@20c, though one lot of about 400 pcs was sold some days since at 16c ℔ yard. For India bagging prices have again declined, and several hundred bales have been sold at 13@13¼c ℔ yard, mostly cash, though within a day or two holders are said to be firmer, and are asking 13c and upwards. Bale rope is generally quite dull at 10@11 and 11¼c ℔ lb, the outside figure for one or two favorite brands of machine.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, 20th inst., in Shelby county, by Rev. Rich'd Deering, of this city, Dr. Geo. W. Boswell to Miss Annie S. Harwood, both of Shelby co.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. Elijah Sutton, at the residence of Col. James W. Tyler, Mr. James S. Reddin of Louisville, Ky., to Miss Adaline W. D. Tyler, of Jefferson co., Ky.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. V. E. Kirtley, of Danville, Ky., Chas. M. Osborn, of Rock Island, Ill., to Miss Sallie N. Lewis, of Washington co., Ky.

In Cincinnati, on the 20th inst., by Elder W. P. Stratton, John C. Jones, Jr., to Miss Julia D., daughter of Bartlett Ballard, Esq., late of Boone county, Ky.

In Cincinnati, on Wednesday, Nov. 19 by the Rev. D. C. M Butler, C. W. Woolf, of Lexington, Ky., and Mary F., daughter of Jacob Strader, Esq., of Cincinnati.

In Lexington, Ky., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Berkely, Peter A. White, and Miss M. Woolf, of Lexington.

DIED,

In Madison, Ind., on the 18th instant, Mrs. Elizabeth Richard, in the seventy-sixth year of her age. She had been a resident of this city for some 25 years.

In Memphis, on the 8th instant, Mrs. Sarah Ann Bono, wife of James Bono, Esq.

☞ Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies.—In directing the attention of our readers to Dr. Roback's advertisement, we have no hesitation in saying that all he claims for his medicines is confirmed by certificates from all parts of the West. The language of these certificates is so earnest and grateful, and the cures refer to such a variety of diseases, that it would be folly to question the restorative properties of the preparations. It appears that while botanizing among his native mountains, in Sweden, during a visit to that country some years ago, he collected a large quantity of rare medicinal herbs, unknown in this country, and by combining the liquids and solid extracts of these possessing powerful detergent properties, he succeeded in producing his celebrated Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, which are said to exercise a more beneficial effect upon the fluids of the human body than any other curative now in existence. Dr. Roback's theory is, that all diseases originate in the blood, and it would seem that the rapid recovery of his patients, under a course of these disinfectants, afford strong presumptive evidence that this pathology is correct. See advertisement. al7 d&wim

☞ ARE YOU SUFFERING WITH ACUTE or CHRONIC DIARRHEA? Have you a child or a friend sick with that dangerous and most painful disease DYSENTERY? Are you ever troubled with Cholera Morbus or severe Griping Pain in the Bowels? If so, possess yourself at once with a bottle of the truly wonderful BALM OF ZANTHOREA or EAST INDIAN REMEDY and feel safe; for it is a sure cure for all of the above-named diseases; and, being prepared *without Opium*, it is safe for all and will not injure in the least the most delicate constitution. Mothers who have children cutting teeth, do not delay to procure a bottle of this medicine, for it effectually obviates all difficulties which occur at this trying period of childhood. None need fear that dreadful scourge CHOLERA who have this remedy to take in season. The many certificates of physicians and others wrapped around each bottle attest its efficacy. Price 25 and 50 cents. H. S. Humphrey, Ogdensburg, N. Y., Proprietor. R. A. Robinson & Co., Bell, Talbot, Co., and Raymond & Patten, agents for Louisville. aly 2d&wy&wly

☞ Card—To Southerners—Drink no Congress Water.—An inferior article of mineral water is advertised and sold under the name of "Saratoga" water, the word "Saratoga" being used by counterfeiters of in cases where they dare not risk selling their fictitious article as "Congress" water. The success of the cheat arises from Congress water having so often been called Saratoga water, that many people suppose that its true and only name. Taking advantage of this, the spurious article is so put up, with names, marks, and bottles, as to resemble, as near as they dare, CONGRESS WATER, and mostly sold as an imitation of it, to those *unacquainted with the distinguishing marks and brand, peculiar flavor and qualities of the genuine Congress water.*

There are a multitude of Springs at Saratoga, the water from any of which might be thus sold as "Saratoga" waters by persons whose scruples of conscience extend only to cases where they are liable to pecuniary punishment, and yet the articles so imposed on the public be worthless or injurious. If you want GENUINE CONGRESS WATER buy it of respectable dealers only, and in all cases observe that the brand on the cork is CONGRESS WATER—C. & W., for if without these words and letters it is a swindling counterfeit. On writing to us we will send you lists of prices, sizes, and packages; and by ordering from us direct, enclosing draft for the amount ordered, you can have it safely forwarded to any part of the world.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Congress Spring, Saratoga Springs,
And No. 13 Thames street, New York.
je30 d&wiy&m

The Poetry of Physic.—Ayer's Pills glide, sugar-shod, over the palate, but their energy, although wrapped up, is *there*, and tells with giant force on the very foundation of disease. There are thousands of sufferers who would not wear their distempers if they knew they could be cured for 25 cents. Try Ayer's Pills, and you will know it.

Purify the blood and disease will be starved out.

Cleanse the system from impurities and you are cured already.

Take this best of all Purgatives, and Scrofula, Indigestion, Weakness, Headache, Backache, Sideache, Jaundice, Rheumatism, derangements of the Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels, all derangements and all diseases which a purgative remedy can reach, fly before them like darkness before the sun.

Reader, if you are suffering from any of the numerous complaints they cure—suffer no more—the remedy has been provided for you, and it is criminal to neglect it.

☞ That *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral* is the best medicine for a Cough, is known to the whole world, and that *Ayer's Pills* are the best of all pills, is known to those who have used them.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists everywhere. al5 j&beod&eow2m

S. F. DAWES. J. W. SEATON.

Louisville Dental Depot.

MOZART HALL.

DAWES & SEATON,

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,

Corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets,

AGENTS FOR

Jones, White, & McCurdy's Teeth,

Dealers in every description of Dental Wares. A full stock constantly on hand, consisting in part of

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, GOLD FOIL AND PLATE, FILES, CORUNDUM WHEELS, &c.

Dentists and others wishing to purchase are requested to call and examine our stock. Orders from the country accompanied by the cash will receive prompt attention.

j30 d&eow&wlam

CANCER CURED!

I HAVE had on my face a Cancer for 3 or 4 years, which gave me much uneasiness; believing that there was no cure for a cancer, as I had consulted many eminent physicians, they all said let it alone. Hearing much said of Dr. Wm Price, I gave him a call; in 3 weeks I was entirely cured of the Cancer. I recommend those who may be afflicted with Cancer to give the Doctor a call, with a full assurance of being cured. Capt. PEYTON A. KEY, Louisville.

☞ I propose to cure Cancers, Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, in all its aggravated forms; Chronic Sore Eyes; Chronic Diarrhea, and Fistula in Ano. No cure no pay for medicine and attention. I keep the genuine Price Pill for sale.

Office on Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson.

ocr 27 d&kwly WM. PRICE.

To Mule-Drovers.

I wish to sell 75 *good fat* two-year-old (geat) Mules. BEN. S. CAMPBELL,
a26 d12&w3 4 miles west of Hopkinsville, Ky.

[The Lexington Observer and Reporter will publish the above daily and weekly to amount of $3 and forward bill to this office for collection.]

CAMPHOR—10 bbls Camphor for sale by
LINDENBERGER & CO.,
nov 25 d&w 513 Main st.

SAL SODA—10 casks Sal Soda for sale by
nov 25 d&w LINDENBERGER & CO.

SHOE BLACKING—100 gross Mason's and Butler's Blacking for sale by
nov 25 d&w LINDENBERGER & CO.

COD LIVER OIL—
5 gross Hegeman, Clark, & Co.'s Cod Liver Oil;
5 do Baker's Cod Liver Oil; for sale by
nov 25 d&w LINDENBERGER & CO.

CREAM TARTAR—15 bbls Cream Tartar for sale by
nov 25 d&w LINDENBERGER & CO.

PUTTY—20 bbls Putty, in bladders, for sale by
nov 25 d&w LINDENBERGER & CO.

SOUTHERN YAMS—100 bushels, a splendid article for table use, for sale by MUNN & BUCHANAN,
nov 25 d&w Louisville Seed and Agricultural Store.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT, WHITE LIME, WHITE SAND, and Plaster of Paris, of the best quality, constantly on hand wholesale and retail by
MUNN & BUCHANAN,
nov 25 d&w Louisville Seed and Agricultural Store.

FANCY CASSIMERES—
3 cases double and twisted Cassimeres;
3 do fancy do;
3 do black assorted do; for sale by
nov 25 d&w JAMES LOW & CO., 418 Main st.

BUGLE GIMP—200 pieces Bugle Gimp, assorted widths, for sale by
nov 25 d&w JAMES LOW & CO., 418 Main st.

BUCK GLOVES AND MITTS—30 dozen each very heavy Buck Gloves and Mitts for sale by
nov 25 d&w JAMES LOW & CO., 418 Main st.

VELVET RIBBONS—50 cartoons Velvet Ribbons, assorted widths, for sale by
nov 25 d&w JAMES LOW & CO., 418 Main st.

SHIRT FRONTS—300 dozen Shirt Fronts, assorted qualities, for sale by
nov 25 d&w JAMES LOW & CO., 418 Main st.

MELROSE FOR SALE.

That beautiful Residence and Stock Farm, situated one mile from the State Capitol, city of Frankfort, extending to its limits, is now offered for sale. Nature has done much for its symmetry, beauty, soil, and pure water, having a dozen springs interspersed over it which never cease to flow.

Art has added something, over fifteen thousand dollars having been appropriated to improvements, large Brick Dwelling, barns, stable, cribs, sheds, spring, carriage, ice, bath, smoke, fowl, and servants' houses, cistern, and horse power, extensive garden, yard, and orchard filled with choice fruits, plants, shrubbery, evergreens, forest trees, &c. The entire premises is enclosed with stone, and wood fencing, all well arranged and in fine condition to promote interest, comfort, and convenience.

A Turnpike road upon one line, and a railroad passing through the premises upon a beautiful curve in full view of the residence, add much to its life and interest.

It contains about 300 acres well set in grasses, except the part in cultivation. Payments may be divided into three instalments.

Stronger inducements cannot well be presented to those desiring health, comforts of living, convenience to the best society, superior schools, and good market, with every desirable facility for transportation.

The premises are open to the inspection of all persons desiring such property. Any communication by mail will receive prompt attention. A. W. DUDLEY.

Frankfort, Nov. 20, 1856—nov24 d6&w3

J. S. CLARK. T. B. JOHNSTON.

CLARK & JOHNSTON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Fine Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, VARNISHES,

WINDOW-GLASS, GLASSWARE,

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, MEDICINAL BRANDIES AND WINES, &c.,

509 Main street, between Third and Fourth, next door above Bank of Louisville,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ N. B. Country Produce, Beeswax, and Feathers taken in exchange for goods at the highest market price.
aug 26 d&w3mis

Prospectus for 1857.

The Saturday Evening Post.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.

THE publishers of this old and firmly established paper take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to their programme for the coming year. Surfeited with politics, the claims of literature will be more than ever appreciated by the reading world. We have therefore already made arrangements with the following brilliant list of writers:—

WILLIAM HOWITT (of England), ALICE CARY, T. S. ARTHUR, MRS. SOUTHWORTH, AUGUSTINE DUGANNE, MRS. M. A. DENISON, the author of "ZILLAH," &c.

We design commencing, in the first number in January next, the following original Novelet:—

Tallengetta; or, the Squatter's Home.

By William Howitt, author of "Rural Life in England," "Homes of the Poets," &c., &c.

This is a STORY OF AUSTRALIAN LIFE, Mr. Howitt having visited Australia expressly with the object of acquainting himself with the novel and romantic aspects under which nature and society present themselves in that singular region.

The following Novelets will then be given, though probably not in the exact order here mentioned:—

The Story of a Country Girl.

By Alice Cary. An original Novelet, written expressly for the Post.

The Withered Heart.

An original Novelet, written expressly for the Post, by T. S. Arthur.

Lighthouse Island.

An original Novelet, by the author of "My Confession," "Zillah, or the Child Medium," &c.

The Quaker's Protege.

An original Novelet, by Mrs. Mary A. Denison, author of "Mark, the Sexton," "Home Pictures," &c.

The Raid of Burgundy.

A TALE OF THE SWISS CANTONS. An original Novelet, by Augustine Duganne, author of "The Lost of the Wilderness," &c.

We have also the promise of a short and condensed Novelet, by Mrs. Southworth,

To run through about six or eight numbers of the Post.

☞ In addition to the above list of contributions, we design continuing the usual amount of FOREIGN LETTERS, ORIGINAL SKETCHES, CHOICE SELECTIONS from all sources, AGRICULTURAL ARTICLES, GENERAL NEWS, HUMOROUS ANECDOTES, View of the PRODUCE AND STOCK MARKETS, THE PHILADELPHIA RETAIL MARKETS, BANK NOTE LIST, EDITORIALS, &c., &c., our object being to give a Complete Record, as far as our limits will admit, of the Great World.

ENGRAVINGS.—In the way of engravings, we generally present two weekly—one of an instructive, and the other of a humorous character.

The postage on the Post to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

TERMS (Cash in advance)—Single copy $2 a year.

4 copies .... $5 00 a year.
13 " (And one to the getter up of the club) 10 00 "
13 " (And one to the getter up of the club) 15 00 "
20 " (And one to the getter up of the club) 20 00 "

Address, always post-paid,

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ SAMPLE NUMBERS sent gratis to any one, when requested.

☞ TO EDITORS.—Editors who give the above one insertion, or condense the material portions of it (the notices of new contributions and our terms), for their editorial columns, shall be entitled to an exchange by sending a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement or notice.

nov 26 w2

EDGAR NEEDHAM'S

Marble Works,

459 *Jefferson street, opposite Owen's Hotel,*

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

AT this (the oldest establishment in Kentucky) may be found a large and assorted stock of Marble Work, consisting of MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, HEAD AND FOOT STONES, and every other description of work used in Grave Yards and Cemeteries. Also Marble Mantels and Furniture work. All of which is offered as low prices and will be finished in the best style.

Orders from the country solicited, and all work sent to a distance carefully packed in strong boxes.

nov 26 w3m EDGAR NEEDHAM.

2,000 Agents Wanted.

FROM 10,000 to 20,000 BROWN'S PATENT SAFETY ALARM DETECTOR LOCKS are already in use; 75 Locks in 10 hours caught one thief each. Over 7 500 thieves have been thus caught. There is not *one case known* in which a thief *obtained an entrance or escaped detection on the spot.* Many users say, "I would not take $100 for mine if I could not get another." If you want the best Agency in the country put in four cents for postage and I will send you all the particulars gratis. *Sole agencies given.*

nov 26 w6 EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

A Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned will sell his Farm, lying in Lafayette county, Mo., on the main road leading from St. Louis and Boonville to Lexington, 16 miles east of Lexington, 3 miles east of Dover, 7 miles west of Waverly, and within 2 or 3 miles of Missouri river. The farm is a good hemp farm, and can be made a first-rate stock farm, being cropped with an abundance of running water in all ordinary seasons. It has two Apple Orchards, two Dwelling Houses, with all; Kitchen, Smoke-house, all of brick; the other house is a frame, with two rooms below, and a half-story above; outhouses, &c.

It can be conveniently divided into two farms or retained in one. The farm lies on the south, and the timber adjoining it directly on the north. It contains upwards of 900 acres, 300 or 400 acres under fence, 80 acres outside, pretty well set in bluegrass, ready to fence.

Persons desiring to locate West would do well to examine the premises with their advantages. It is one of the most desirable farms in Lafayette county. WM. DICKSON.

Lafayette county, Mo., Nov. 26—w3*

MRS. MARY A. DENISON writes for *The Saturday Evening Post.* THE QUAKER'S PROTEGE. See Prospectus in another place. nov 26 w2

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style and firm of Boswell & Chew, in the WHOLESALE DRY GOODS business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner can use the name of the firm in liquidation.

WM. BOSWELL,
A. G. CHEW.

Louisville, Nov. 17, 1856—n18 d3&w3

N. B. Wm. Boswell can be found at the Hardware Store of Messrs. Ormsby, Bair, & Co. No. 506 Main street.

AUGUSTINE DUGANNE writes for *The Saturday Evening Post.* THE RAID OF BURGUNDY, a Tale of the Swiss Cantons. See Prospectus in another place.
nov 26 w2

WM. KENDRICK

Would call attention to his stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and SILVER and PLATED WARE, which he has selected with great care from the manufacturers and importers. They are the very latest styles. Call and examine at No. 71 Third street, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky.
oct 18 j&b&w

WATCHES—Just received a large supply of Gold and Silver English and Swiss Watches of most approved makes and a variety of styles of casing, all warranted to perform to satisfaction. Also, a very complete assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Keys, &c. Call at
oct 18 j&b&w WM. KENDRICK'S, 71 Third st.

MRS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH writes for *The Saturday Evening Post.* See Prospectus in another place.
nov 26 w2

More New Goods.

DUCKER, HEATH, & CO. have just received a large line of New Goods, comprising many varieties, expressly for Fall and Winter wear.

Seven of bleached Cottons, to be sold at 6¼ cents;
Pieces of American Prints at 10 cents;
Linen Sheetings, Table Damasks, and Towellings; and all kinds of goods desired by housekeepers;
75 pieces of plain black Silks, which we will sell 30 per cent. cheaper than any dealers in the city;
Fancy Silks of every variety, and price from 62½ cents a yard up to $100 a dress pattern;
Bed Blankets, of all sizes and prices;
Children's Crib Blankets;
Woolen Comforts, for children and ladies;
Curtain Muslins, in large varieties;
Ladies', Misses', Gents', and Boys' Silk and Merino Underwear;
Ladies' and Gents' Kid Gloves and Gauntlets.

CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS.

We have in some new patterns of elegant Velvet and Tapestry Brussels Carpets, which we are offering at very low prices. Also, some new 3-ply and Ingrain carpets.
DUCKER, HEATH, & CO.,
n28 j&b 107 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

PILES.

A CURE for this Disease so annoying under ordinary treatment, is now offered to the afflicted in the thoroughly tested preparation known as DR. CAVANAUGH'S PILE SALVE. The reputation of this Salve being satisfactorily established and certified to by gentlemen of high character and who will not lend their names to perpetrate a fraud upon the community, makes further assurance unnecessary of its efficacy.

For sale wholesale and retail by Lindenberger & Co., 510 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
aug 5 d&wistf DR. T. E. CAVANAUGH, Proprietor, St. Louis, Mo.

PRESCOTT'S

Robertson's Charles V.

HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF THE

EMPEROR CHARLES THE FIFTH,

BY WM. ROBERTSON, D. D.

WITH A

CONTINUATION,

Treating of the Cloister Life of the Emperor after his Abdication.

BY WM. H. PRESCOTT.

In 3 vols. 8vo. With a fine portrait engraved from Titian. Uniform with "Ferdinand and Isabella," "Philip II," "Conquest of Mexico," etc.

The life of the Emperor in the convent of Yuste was imperfectly known at the time when Robertson wrote. Mr. Prescott, in gathering materials from the royal archives of Simancas, for his History of the reign of Philip II, obtained, at the same time, minute information concerning the last years of the royal recluse; and the work thus completed fills a chasm in Spanish History between the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella and that of Philip II. There is, therefore, a propriety in offering it to the public uniform in style and price with the preceding works of the historian of the Spanish monarchy.

WILL BE PUBLISHED DECEMBER 1

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON, & CO.,
nov 24 d3&w1 13 Winter street, Boston.

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY, from Cumberland county, on Sunday last, a slave named EDMOND, aged 24 years. He is 5 foot 2 or 3 inches high, spare made, and brown color. He has a pleasant countenance. He had on when he left a blue blanket coat, black cloth pants, and black wool hat, and other clothing in a bundle. A reward of $50 will be paid if taken in the State, and $100 if taken out of the State, and secured so that I can get him. A runaway named Oliver is supposed to be with him.
n21 d&wif H. J. PAYNE.

Blooded Stock for Sale.

A pair of two-year-old Bulls, from imported stock, will be sold low. Apply at the farm of the late P. Chamberlin, 4 miles from the city, on the Bardstown road.
nov 18 eod&w3

Chills and Fever.

HUGHES' TONIC

POSITIVELY contains no quinine, no arsenic, or other mineral poisons, but is purely vegetable in its composition. It is peculiarly adapted to the cure of Chills and Fever in all its various forms, and is not excelled by any preparation in the treatment of nervous and delicate females and children. It is productive of none of the bad effects of quinine or arsenic, but is a safe and reliable medicine. We are daily in receipt of testimonials similar to the following. Read, and give Hughes' Tonic a trial:

Hardinsburg, Ky., May 16, 1856.

Messrs. Sutcliffe & Hughes—Gents: The Hughes' Tonic sent me by the Rev. S. D. Akin I have disposed of some time ago. It has given satisfaction in every instance. I used two bottles in my own family, and that is better than I have ever used did better; and, from my own experience with it, I can say, in all candor, that I consider it one of the very best tonics now extant. I have been selling many different kinds for the past twelve months, and would prefer this to any other.

Respectfully yours, WILLIAMSON COX.

Prepared by SUTCLIFFE & HUGHES, Wholesale Druggists. For sale by all the Druggists in the city.
may 27 deod&wtJanl

A Blue Grass Farm for Sale.

TWENTY miles below the city, within three miles of the Ohio river and the Salt river turnpike, comprising 633 acres of superior upland, perfectly healthy, abundantly watered, and finely timbered. Eighty-five acres are seeded down in wheat and rye, and fifteen acres ready for the plow, and two hundred acres deadened, which will be in a condition for grass at the expiration of another year. I will sell the whole on low prices or divide it to suit purchasers, or, if preferred, I will sell a joint interest in the place to the right sort of a man, practically acquainted with stock farming, and furnish all the negroes, working stock, and farming implements which may be required.

Apply at my residence, on Jefferson street, between Second and Third. nov15 d12&w3 L. POWELL, M. D.

LAW NOTICE.

HENRY PIRTLE has returned to the practice of Law and formed a partnership with BLAND BALLARD, Esq. They will practice in the Courts at Louisville and in the Federal Court at Frankfort, and attend to cases in the Court of Appeals from any part of the State.

☞ Office on Center street, opposite the Court-House.
oct 1 d&wistf

Franklin Insurance Company

OF LOUISVILLE.

Office corner of Main and Bullitt streets, second story Two comb's building. Entrance on Main street.

This Company continue to make insurance against steamboat perils, fire risks, also against loss by Fire on Vessels and Steamboats, buildings and in port, and on Houses and contents.

JAMES TRABUE, President.

Abraham Hite, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
William Gay, William Garvin,
James B. Brent, John W. Anderson,
James S. Lithgow, William Hughes,
James S. Wilder, Lawrence Richardson.
mar4 d&w1

MOHAIR DE BEGE—10 cases double width for sale by
nov 25 d&w JAMES LOW & CO., 418 Main st.

LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS—10 pieces assorted colors for sale by
nov 25 d&w JAMES LOW & CO., 418 Main st.

Catch the Runaway!

$100 REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, on the 9th of November, a bright mulatto boy, named BEN, aged 25 years, about 5 feet 10 inches high. Clothing not recollected. He is no doubt aiming for a free State.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of said boy if taken in a free State, or $50 if taken in Kentucky, provided, in either case, he is secured in jail so that I can get him.

Address me at Campbellsville, Ky. ISAAC GRAVES.
nov 15 d&w3*

WILLIAM HOWITT, the celebrated English author, writes for *The Saturday Evening Post*, TALLENGETTA, OR THE SQUATTER'S HOME. See Prospectus in another place. nov 26 w2

To Rope Manufacturers and Others.

Intending to leave Missouri for the East, I offer for sale the FARM upon which I now reside, about three miles west of Brownsville. The improvements are a good brick house with four good sized rooms, a bathing-room and store-room on the first floor, three chambers and 2 clothes' closets on the floor above, a good cellar under the whole house, brick kitchen attached to the house, a log cabin weatherboarded, and other outbuildings; also a rope-walk 1400 yards long with horse-power. There are 71 acres of land, most of which is under cultivation, the balance woodland pasture. There are a never failing spring convenient to the house, cistern for rain-water under the kitchen, with pump and sink.

Also, a first-rate Negro Man, a good hemp-spinner.
Also, a Negro Woman, a good cook and washer.
I will sell the above property together on a bargain.
Also, if desired, 80 acres of Woodland.

To any one wishing to make a safe and profitable investment a rare opportunity is now offered.

Address, GEO. W. WEST,
nov 21 d&w2* Brownsville, Mo.

ALICE CARY writes for *The Saturday Evening Post*, THE STORY OF A COUNTRY GIRL. See Prospectus in another place. nov 26 w2

THE

DOLLAR NEWSPAPER,

PHILADELPHIA.

A cheap and first-rate Family Newspaper.

A SLIGHT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

TWO EXTRA NOVELETTES.

IN consequence of the great length of the Original Novels that have appeared in the "NEWSPAPER" the current year, we have been compelled to defer the great novelette, written by Charles J. Peterson, expressly for the readers of the "Newspaper," called—

"Mabel, or Darkness and Dawn,"

Until the commencement of the new volume, about the first of January next. We do this in order to avoid the unpleasant dilemma of beginning it in one volume of the paper and concluding it in another. In the interim we shall publish two ORIGINAL NOVELETTES. These are in addition to the number promised at the beginning of the year. The first is called—

Bertie, or Love's Dream Twice Told, by Miss Martha Haynes Butt.

This is a love story and will be sure to interest the younger and more imaginative portion of our readers.

The other, if we can possibly find room for it in the present volume, with immediately follow, called—

The Bog Oracle, by Sarah J. C. Whittlesey.

These stories will run through three or four numbers each of the "Newspaper," and will present a variety that, we feel confident, will be generally acceptable to our very large number of readers.

The Farm and the Farmer.

The Agricultural Department of the "Newspaper" is spiritedly maintained by contributions from practical Farmers; and by thousands of readers, this department is considered one of the most important features of the paper. Theoretical and Practical Agriculture, thus blended and compressed weekly into a digest, cannot fail to interest and profit readers.

The News and Market Reports.

All the late and important news may always be found in the columns of the "Dollar Newspaper." In this particular it stands unrivaled—its machinery and other facilities for printing a cheap family paper being unequaled by any other newspaper establishment in the country. With monster machines, capable of printing each 20,000 copies per hour, its columns can be held open for news each week to within a few hours of the date of publication. It is thus enabled to publish the latest and most reliable markets. It embraces all commercial affairs, prices of stock, and monetary transactions, thus keeping the reader well posted on all the business relations and diversified financial interests of the day.

THE DOLLAR NEWSPAPER is made up with special reference to the family circle. It aims to interest, instruct, and amuse. News and substantial information are its province; and besides many original American Stories and Novelettes, or more useful and entertaining matter for the general reader—for the wayside, the workshop, and the fireside—for the scholar, the man of business, and the man of leisure.

The following are the Terms.

To single subscribers, per year	$1 00
Clubs of six for	5 00
Clubs of thirteen	10 00
Clubs of twenty, and one to the getter up	15 00
Clubs of twenty-seven,	20 00
Clubs of thirty-four,	25 00
Clubs of fifty,	30 00
Clubs of seventy-five,	50 00
Clubs of one hundred and fifty,	100 00

☞ No subscription for less than one year will be received and no order attended to unless accompanied with the Cash.

Address WM. M. SWAIN & CO.,
Publishers of the Dollar Newspaper,
nov 26 w3 S. W. corner Third and Chestnut, Phila.

Third Street Confectionary,

Fruit, Toy, and Variety Establishment,

No. 89 Third street, above Main,
Louisville, Ky.

THE subscriber is now daily receiving his Fall and Christmas supply of articles in his line, to which he respectfully invites the attention of dealers, consisting in part of—

300 boxes No. 1 Fire Crackers;
300,000 Torpedoes;
30 drums Smyrna Figs;
20 whole, half, and quarter boxes Raisins;
12 frails fresh Dates;
5 cases Prunes, in glass jars;
2,000 whole boxes Sardines;
1,000 half do do;
1,000 qr do do;
100 gross Playing Cards;
30 bbls S. S. Almonds;
10 do Sicily do;
10 do Cream Nuts;
10 do Filberts;
10 do Eng. Walnuts;
100,000 assorted Cigars;
50 boxes red and white Rock Candy;
10 do 1 dozen each half-gallon jars Pickles;
10 do do quarter-gal do do;
100 dozen cans fresh Peaches;
25 do do do Pineapple;
25 do bottled do;
10 do Tomato Catsup;
10 do fresh Cove Oysters;
10 do Pepper Sauce;
10 do Pickled Oysters;
10 do Spiced do;
10 do fresh Tomatoes;
2,000 the Gum Drops, assorted flavors;
Imported glazed Pipe Heads;
10 cases children's assorted Toys, by the case or from the shelves.

Also Fireworks, viz: Rockets, Roman Candles, Pin Wheels, Triangles, Serpents, Grasshoppers, Spit-Devils, &c. Also, a large variety of Sugar Toys, Sugar Hearts, Brandy and Wine Drops.

Also Candies and Confectionary of my own manufacture, of all descriptions, warranted equal to any in the Union. Also, an assortment of Perfumery.

Call and see for yourselves. ALFRED BORIE.
nov 26 w1

"EXCELSIOR."

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER is the leading *Agricultural, Literary, and Family Newspaper*, having a far larger circulation than any similar journal in the World—best evidence of its superiority. Farmers, Horticulturists, and all classes of families who wish a Good, Useful, Instructive, and Entertaining Paper, are invited to examine THE RURAL. It is not only the paper of its class, but contains a very good and useful Department, and Weekly—containing a greater number of Subjects than any other journal, embracing—

AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, HISTORY, HORTICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, SCIENCE, RURAL ARCHITECTURE, NEWS, MARKETS, *Tales, Sketches, Biographies, Moral Essays, Poetry, Music, &c.*

Briefly—all who wish the Best Farm and Fireside Journal in America, printed in Superior Style and illustrated with Useful and Costly Engravings, will please convince themselves accordingly. Published weekly—eight Double Quarto Pages—at $2 a year, with reduction to clubs. Great inducements to agents and club-forming—over $1,800 in Cash Premiums! Specimens, Premium Lists, &c., sent free. Address D. D. T. MOORE,
nov 26 w1 Rochester, N.Y.

New York Express for 1857.

TO place the "WEEKLY EXPRESS" before a wider circle of readers, it will in future be published upon the cash system.

With the cash plan, its price will be reduced to a rate which will enable all who wish to obtain it, to do so at the price of the cheapest of the widely-circulated papers of New York.

The "WEEKLY EXPRESS" will contain, in addition to the usual political, general news, miscellaneous, and other reading matter of an agreeable family paper, the New York Markets, stock and money markets, together with the Cattle Markets of the country, and such foreign markets as are of general interest.

TERMS.

Single Copies	$2 per annum.
Three Copies	$4 "
Five Copies	$6 "
Ten Copies	$12 "

Twenty Copies to one address $20, and an extra copy to the getter up of the club. Twenty copies or over to the address of each subscriber $1 20.

Specimens sent free upon application to any address, and as many as may be wanted.

To Clergymen the Weekly will be sent for One Dollar per annum.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY EXPRESS" has been reduced to THREE DOLLARS per annum, and will be supplied to Clubs upon the following terms:

Single Copies	$3 00 per annum.
Two Copies	$5 00 "
Five Copies	$11 25 "

The "DAILY EXPRESS" (Morning or Evening Edition, at the selection of the subscriber) will hereafter be sent by mail at SIX DOLLARS per annum—always payable in advance.

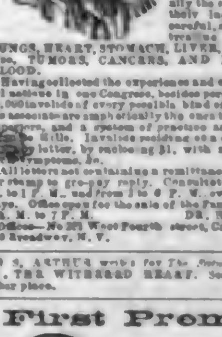
To enable all who prefer to judge the "EXPRESS" upon its merits for themselves, Specimen Copies will be sent FREE to any address upon application to

J. & E. BROOKS,
Corner of Wall and Nassau streets,
nov 26 w3 New York.

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, living six miles north of Bardstown, Ky., in June last, a small SORREL HORSE MULE, two years old. Any information given me by letter to Bardstown, Ky., will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.
nov 26 w3* HENRY NICHOLLS.

201 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.



DR. H. K. ROOT, author of the "People's Medical Lighthouse," "founder of the" World's Medical Congress," and inventor of the infallible Lung Barometer, having taken up his residence in Ohio, and opened offices at No. 201 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, in company with a highly skillful and eminently successful Physician, who has been a great many years in his New York office, at No. 513 Broadway, invites the attention of the sick, and especially the so-called incurable, to their ingenious, successful, careful, and skillful method of treating all diseases of the LUNGS, HEART, STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS, WOMB, also, TUMORS, CANCERS, AND HUMORS OF THE BLOOD.

Having collected the experience and skill of physicians of all nations in one Congress, besides personally treating over 20,000 invalids of every possible kind of disease, Dr. Root and his associates are emphatically the ones to consult, having no superiors, and a system of practice as substantial as the Granite Hills. Invalids residing at a distance may consult them by letter, by enclosing $1, with a full description of their symptoms, &c.

All letters not containing a remittance must contain a letter stamp to pre-pay reply. Consultation hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M., every day except Sundays. Office open for the sale of the Family Medicines from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. DR. H. K. ROOT & CO.

Offices—No. 201 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and 513 Broadway, N. Y. jy3 d&w&wtm

T. S. ARTHUR writes for *The Saturday Evening Post.* THE WITHERED HEART. See Prospectus in another place. nov 26 w2

First Premium.

SANFORD'S STRAW-CUTTER.

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Our facilities for manufacturing this popular Cutter are very great, and we are prepared to furnish them to Farmers and dealers thoroughly finished and made from the best materials. We now have 2,000 of them ready for sale, and are prepared to promptly supply all demands made upon us.

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aug 27 d&w&wtm

LIGHTHOUSE ISLAND, an original Novelet by the author of "ZILLAH," will be published in The Saturday Evening Post. See Prospectus in another place.
nov 26 w2

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

AGRICULTURAL.

CURING BACON.—As the season is at hand when farmers are preparing to kill their hogs, it may not be amiss to say something about making bacon. Nearly all our old farmers are adepts in the art and take a commendable pride in the excellency of their bacon. Indeed it is a rare thing to find inferior bacon in Kentucky; though the rule is not without exceptions, as witness the following letter from an old Virginian, who sends us his recipe for curing hams:

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: Enclosed you will find a celebrated recipe for curing bacon shoulders and hams, which you can publish for the benefit of your numerous readers, or not, as you deem proper. I withhold my name, from the fact that I have no wish for public notoriety of any sort; but being an old fashioned Virginian, fond of good living, and of good bacon in particular, I feel sadly the want in my new home of the most essential element of a man's comfort in living, and have no doubt a strict observance of the recipe would produce hams as fine in flavor and as sound for keeping as the very choicest Virginia bacon. Hams cured by this recipe will keep perfectly sweet and sound for six to ten years, and took the premium at the two last State Fairs held in Virginia.

Respectfully, VIRGINIAN.

RECIPE FOR CURING HAMS AND SHOULDERS.

Supposing the hogs are killed at daybreak, as is usual among farmers, they should hang from twenty four to thirty-six hours before being cut up, or until the animal heat has entirely departed. Upon each joint upon the skin side rub well half tea-spoonful of saltpetre; then rub salt of good quality on both sides well, leaving the salt about one-quarter inch thick on the flesh side of the joint of meat. After salting, they should be packed in a close trough or box, tight and close enough to hold brine; lay them in the box with the skin side down, taking care that the pieces do not touch each other, being kept separate by the salt. If large hams, let them remain in the box undisturbed for five weeks; if small size, for four weeks. Take them out, scrape off the salt, rub them all over with hickory ashes, bang up in smoke-house thick down; smoke moderately for four weeks, making only two fires a day, and they are to be made of hickory chips. About the first of March take down the pieces and rub them again with hickory ashes, and hang again in smoke-house where they can remain the whole year. Care must be taken not to let the hams touch each other in this smoke-house. If a little green mould should appear on the outside it only insures it against spoiling.

Hogs of about 200 lbs net are the best size for family meat. It is a good practice to make two killings, one as early as the weather will admit and the other in four or five weeks after. By this means the spare ribs, sausages, &c., are used fresher, and, by selecting the fattest hogs for the first killing, those that have not fattened so fast will have a better chance, as it is a rare thing to see a pen of hogs fatten uniformly. In regard to the time that the meat should lie in salt, the size of the joints and the temperature of the smoke-house will have to be considered. If the joints are large and the weather very cold five or six weeks will not be too long. Should the weather be warm and damp, three or four weeks will thoroughly salt the meat. The art, to be acquired by experience only, of making it just salt enough has more to do with making good bacon than anything else connected with it.

The use of sugar in curing hams is really only a security against oversalting the meat, while it secures its perfect curing by the antiseptic properties of the sugar instead of a portion of salt. For bacon to keep a long time we should prefer the use of salt alone.

To keep bacon well through the summer the smoke-house should be *perfectly dark*, but white in salt and during the smoking there should be ventilation. To secure this, some air-holes should be left about the top of the square, and as soon as the meat is smoked, these should be carefully stopped and remain closed all summer as a perfect security against the *fly* and *skipper*. We would advise that, as soon as the smoking is finished, all the joints should be wrapped in paper and put into bags made of strong cotton ozanburgs with a draw-string at the mouth, and then hung up again. As the hams are used, these bags are washed and put away for use again. In this way they will last many years, particularly if hung up in the smoke-house while the meat is smoking, as the smoke will preserve the cotton much longer than it would otherwise last. While smoking the meat it should be hung as high in the roof of the house as possible, but when it is put in bags and hung up for the summer it is better to hang it as near the middle of the smoke-house as possible, as the hot sun of summer beaming upon the roof makes it so hot at the highest point as to make the meat more or less oily, but, if hung as low as the square of the building, this does not occur and the meat will keep perfectly dry and pure. A writer in a late number of the Homestead advises that the bags in which the hams are put should be first dipped in a very strong salt brine, to make them impervious to insects We have found good cotton osnaburgs a perfect security without it, but if common domestic cotton is used this may be a necessary precaution.

It may be interesting to know how much meat will lose in weight in curing and by keeping. We find the following statement in the American Farmer:

Loss of Weight in Curing Hams.—Bordley, in his work on Husbandry, gives the following memoranda, showing the loss of weight in the curing of hams:

	lbs.	
Dec. 2, 30 of my family hams, trimmed, weighed, green	321,	or each 10 6-10
Pieces of the same, when full smoked,	206,	" 6 8-10
Evaporation	115	3 8-10
The loss of weight in the pork, per cent. or about,	36	
Dec. 23, A. Tenant's hams: two weighed, green and trimmed	91	
Ditto, salted. The same, on salted,	84	
Evaporation	7	or 16 per cent

The price of hams in the Baltimore market exceeds about 100 per cent. the price of pork, taking the hog round.

It will be seen that there is a want of uniformity in this statement. We doubt not the condition of the meat when killed, and the condition of the weather while in salt, will cause a variation in this respect. We are informed by a packer of much experience that hams, after being smoked, will lose about 2 per cent. per month through the summer. The following method of preserving bacon with all the freshness of new meat may be worth trying by those who are fond of fried bacon. For ourselves, we must confess a preference for broiled, boiled, or baked. It is enough to make one's hair curl to think of putting down a whole year's supply in this way, though we see it strongly recommended:

Saving Bacon.—A correspondent of the New England Farmer says he was once entertained at the house of a friend, and at dinner he had reason to compliment him on the excellent quality of his bacon, and inquired to know his method of preparing and preserving. To our surprise, says he, we were informed that that he found by apply it very well to the breeding of horses, sheep, and hogs; in short, to any of those domestic animals found on our farms.

R. A. A.

SETTING OUT NEW ORCHARDS.—There is no greater truth than that—it is the interest of every one who has a farm or plantation without an orchard to plant one; it adds to the comforts of home, enhances the value of the place, and, if properly managed after being planted, may result in being a great source of profit.

The ground intended for an orchard should neither be subjected to being flooded in times of heavy rains, nor naturally wet in times of drouth. If not naturally dry, it should be under-drained. It should be plowed deeply by trench-plowing, to at least 20 inches in depth, besides which it should be liberally manured with nutritive manures, ashes, and bone dust, and top dressed with lime; as potash, phosphate of lime, and lime greatly abound in both the apple tree and its fruit. These may naturally exist in the soil, but, if they do not, they should be artificially applied.

The following we laid down as the essential requisites for successfully transplanting orchard trees:

"A previous preparation of a rich, deep bed of mellow earth to receive the roots, and land that cannot be water-soaked"

"Removing the tree with as little mutilation of the roots as practicable to"

"Paring off the bruised parts"

"Shortening-in the head, in a greater or less degree, to correspond with the necessary loss of roots."

"Immersing the roots in mud"

"Settling the earth with water."

"Planting no deeper than before—that is, as they stood in the nursery"

"Staking or embanking to prevent injury by the wind."

"Mulching, where danger of midsummer drouth is feared."—*American Farmer.*

KEEPING TURNIPS, ETC., IN WINTER.—The way I keep my turnips, parsnips, and vegetable oysters in the winter, so as to have them available for use any time, and to preserve their good qualities from frost or exposure to the atmosphere, may be new to most of the readers of your excellent paper—hence this communication.

As late in the fall as is prudent to wait, I take my old barrel and put a good layer of dry leaves on the bottom, then put a layer of turnips, then another course of leaves, and so alternating, being careful to put in a good supply of leaves between the roots and the barrel, and also between each course of vegetables.

Turnips properly put up in this way will not be corky, will keep good all winter, and can be got at any time. Parsnips put up in this manner will be better in the winter and in the spring than if left in the ground, as is the common practice; besides, you are not obliged to wait till the frost is out of the ground before you can have a mess. Your barrel of turnips should be kept in as cool a place as possible and still avoid freezing, as they grow unless kept dry and cool.—*S. Mussey, in Rural N. Yorker.*

FALL TREATMENT OF ASPARAGUS.—As soon as the heavy frosts come to kill the tops, they should be cut and removed to the sty'e, or to the compost heap The surface of the bed, which has become hard and perhaps weeds, should now be thoroughly scarified with the hoe, or forked over, taking care not to injure the crowns. About the last of the month, spread on a heavy coating of stable manure, at least half a cord to every two square rods. The rains will carry down its fertilizing properties to the roots, and give them great strength and vigor for an early start in the spring. If near the shore, where marsh-mud is accessible, a coating of this, one inch thick, in addition to the manure, will do good service. We have also found it an excellent plan to cover the beds with sea-weed or old hay during the winter. The roots keep active longer before the ground closes up; the ground does not freeze so deep, and starts sooner in the spring. The mulch of course needs to be removed as soon as the vegetation is over-ripening, a gross feeder, and can be had in its perfection only by high manuring. This we believe will pay, whether the beds have been thoroughly prepared or not.

The rhubarb plantation needs much the same treatment, and, so far as our observation goes, is as much benefited by salt as asparagus. It would probably be killed sooner by an excessive application, but it thrives well on a compost of marsh mud and does out strong and vigorous from a winter mulch of sea-weed. Old plants should be dug around, and the earth removed a foot in depth, and the place supplied with rich compost or stable manure. The roots should be divided every third year. Larger and more vigorous stalks will be produced.

American Agriculturist.

TO KEEP CELERY.—Many, especially smaller, experience much difficulty in keeping this delicious vegetable during the winter. Where it has been grown in beds (as it always should be in small gardens), nothing more is necessary than to cover it as it stands with a thick good coat of coarse manure and if a mild day or dug at any time during the winter when it may be wanted Where it has been grown in single trenches, it should be taken up and placed in a bed prepared as follows: Dig out the earth two spades deep and of any convenient width; lift the plants from the trench with the earth adhering to the roots; put in a row of plants two or three inches apart, and throw some earth against them; then another row six inches from the first, and so on filling in the earth to the top of the plants as you go along. When all the plants are in, cover the bed with a thick coat of coarse manure, straw, or litter of any kindy manure, however, is to be preferred. From such a bed the plants may be dug any time during the winter. The bed may be made of less depth, for the plants will not keep as well unless the winter should prove mild It is best, however in matters of this kind, to be prepared for the worst. It is not always, however, pleasant in winter to dig celery from a bed in the open air, and if a cool, airy, cellar is at hand, the plants may be kept in good condition by placing them upright on the floor, and covering them with earth or sand, as directed above.—*American Agriculturist.*

[For the Louisville Journal.]

BEAUTIFUL SEA.

Beautiful sea—Oh! beautiful sea!
What soul must thou stir that faithless must
That leaves the maiden a cheek of dust,
And a closed eye, when forbidding gloom
Wo bid away in the secret tomb!
She is gone from the earth—the bonliest bat a name—
For thy sake, O beautiful sea!
Beautiful sea—Oh! beautiful sea!

Glorious sea—Oh! glorious sea!
Who made thee so fearless and bold and strong,
And taught thee the victor's triumphant song?
The chivalrous warrior has laid him down
On the field of death with his bold renown,
And the grass waves green where a soldier's blood
Has bathed the soil with its purple flood,
The warrior's shout has been silent long,
But thine is the same triumphant song.
Glorious sea—Oh! glorious sea!

Miserly sea—Oh! miserly sea!
Poor man would toil for thy heaps of gold
Till his head was gray and his heart was old;
He would store it away in his iron box
And fancy it down with his iron locks;
But the time must come—no, the time is here,
When he looks or mad for his chosen heir;
Then worn with toil and wants and blind,
He goes, though he leaves his gold behind;
But thou, without fotter or bar or stone,
Hast kept thy gold since the world began.
Miserly sea—Oh! miserly sea!

Dauntless sea—Oh! dauntless sea!
Mighty the pulse of that breast must be,
That could bear the fierce storms that sweep over thee;
Poor men often brings a brave heart to the strife,
But he comes from the conflict weary of life,
And the sailor who fights on thy bosom may lack
Midst the monitoring remains of that excellent work,
Reveal the dark fact-pointe of sorrow, but then
Hast the power to restore the lost one's sunkened brow,
Dauntless sea—Oh! dauntless sea!

Boastful sea—Oh! boastful sea!
There is one who could whisper a word that would hold
The pulse of thy soul, be it ever so bold;
Who would say, as he looked on the scene over thy breast,
And the winds would sink down like an infant to rest;
Who could gather thy waves in the palm of His hand
And scatter them forth like a mist o'er the land;
Who could send a command to the deep and say
That would search thy brow till its veins went dry,
Boastful sea—Oh! boastful sea!

Scornful sea—Oh! scornful sea!
Thou hast carried thy waves in a haughty frown
And laughed at the efforts of many a gallant ship;
Thou hast seen, when the clouds came fast and thick,
That his brai grew weak and his heart fell sick;
Put His who shall bid thy glory depart,
Will lay His hand on thy proudest heart,
And the wearied pulse shall revive again,
And the mists shall flee from the darkened brain,
While the ships that have braved the conflict well
Shall be the death-dirge to thy lawless control.
Scornful sea—Oh! scornful sea!

SALLIE A. REEDY.

LEXINGTON, MISS.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE SPIRIT-GUIDE.

There is a form which visits me in dreams,
A spirit from some brighter world it seems,
A ray of light on earth but now of spirit,
That eyes with heavenly purity so bright;
Pure is that brow, and soft that an gal-eye—
They must have spoke of worthy priest gone by.
Fair is that form of rarest symmetry,
And round it waves a veil of harmony—
Unuttered music waves it from the ground,
And with soft wavy light that bow is crowned.
From its bright home it comes, earth's child to bless,
And o'er my weary hour of loss dances.

When sorrow's tears are dimming my sad eyes,
It points with finger bright be pad the skies,
And lifts a hand almost spiritual, beauteous,
A breast on which the weary heal to lay
With a passion threatens o'er its bounds to break,
It comes with warning hand to depress,
And with a voice of sweetness, gentle, low wave,
And those pure eyes seem almost filled with tears.
When human anguish comes my form to bow,
Uplifted I feel the spirit-hand of Power,
And o'er my soul float gentle words of love,
"There is no pain, there is no weakness."

In solitude I often meet this friend,
Its image with my purest thoughts I blend,
Around my mother's grave it hovers o'er—
Pleads here in prayer and there in song,
In rippling waves that floating form I see,
And hear that voice in low, soft melody.
When in the bright, fair dream of youth my eyes look down,
And flowers that redmant robe, and shines that crown;
In fields of soft moonlight that form I see—
It hovers o'er me almost palpably.

Be ever near me thus, mysterious guide!
Scarcely waft me o'er life's rugged tide,
Help me to shun the wrong—pursue the right,
Oh softly lead me through life's darkling night!

Be ever near me with thy brow at light,
Thy spotless robe with heavenly radiance bright,
Thy crown of glory and thy starry eyes,
And thy bright finger pointing to the skies!

STELLA.

KINGSTON, Madison county, Ky.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

SPIRIT MUSINGS.

Say, gentle wind, that lingers all the day
Mid southern summer fragrancy at play,
And doth to golden-hearted Ceres thy lips pour
Of pure love pour,

Dost love to lay thy soothing fingers o'er
The brow that richly rebel from lurking sore
Of thought's intensity would fain implore,
Evermore!

I'll leave my tresses to thy influence
Of dropping fragrance till the cat word scare
Obtrusive shape. But inward fain to soar
No mandragore

The scul's deep pining 'gainst its shore can still,
Or subterranean depths with peace can fill
That pension'ger doth feed, whose carriage thrill
Evermore.

Oh! mysterious power!
Why must thou from us part?
Why must thou leave us?
Why must thou break the heart?
Why must thou from us go?
Why must thou leave us so?
Why must thou break the heart?
Why must thou from us part?
Why must thou leave us?
Why must thou break the heart?
Why must thou from us go?
Why must thou leave us so?
Why must thou break the heart?